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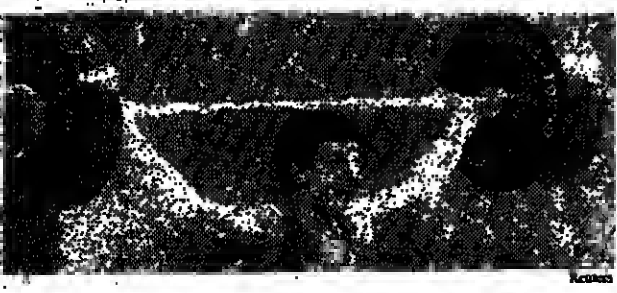
Page 3

OLYMPIC PODIUM

The Real Fight Began as the Bout Ended When Olympic bantamweight Byun Jong Il lost his fight Thursday to Alexander Hristov of Bulgaria...

Evans: World Mark Janet Evans of the United States set a world record in the women's 400-meter freestyle as she swam to her second gold medal of the Games...

Soviet Gymnasts Wage and Win a War With the Soviet Union's three best men gymnasts waging a dramatic battle for the all-around championship...



Bulgarians Lose One Gold, Win Another Mikko Grablev of Bulgaria, who set three Olympic records Monday, became the first medalist of the 1988 Games to fail a drug test...

Liu Was the First, After He Was Second Liu Dong became the first boxer from China to win an Olympic match — although at first it was mistakenly announced that John William Francis of India had won...



Referee Keith Walker of New Zealand under attack by South Korean boxing officials.

Soviet Troops Patrol Armenian Areas

By Bill Keiler New York Times Service MOSCOW — The authorities Thursday deployed troops and armored vehicles in the Armenian capital, Yerevan, in the latest move to contain spreading ethnic strife in two Soviet republics...

...in a general strike in the republic and that a few thousand protesters would spend the night on the opera square to prevent troops from seizing their meeting place...

In a striking admission that the authorities have lost the upper hand in Armenia, the television correspondent said that the initiative in the republic was now in the hands of the Karabakh Committee...

neighbor, over a military test range that residents say threatens to damage a 6th-century monastery...

IMF Wants Banks to Do More

Agency Chief Seeks Increased Lending to Third World

By Carl Gewirtz International Herald Tribune BERLIN — Commercial banks must lend more money to developing countries and not rely on debt relief as a way to resolve the crisis in Third World loans...



TRANSFER OF POWER IN JAPAN — Crown Prince Akihito signing documents Thursday giving him the authority to take over the duties of his gravely ill father, Emperor Hirohito.

London Ousts 3 Czech Envoys

LONDON — Britain announced Thursday that it had ordered the expulsion of three Czechoslovak diplomats for engaging in activities incompatible with their status, diplomatic parlance for espionage...

Two others were expelled a year previously, Prague reproscopized by expelling two British diplomats in 1984...

France Studying Delay in Missile Shift Would Prod Moscow To Cut Its Arms in Europe

By Joseph Fitchett International Herald Tribune PARIS — France is exploring the idea of delaying development of its new Hadès tactical nuclear missile for two or three years to see whether significant reductions can be achieved in conventional forces in Europe...

It would be a major policy departure for France to delay or even scale back its short-range nuclear forces as a test of Moscow's willingness to cut its forces in Eastern Europe...

But the proposed French policy, the official said, will provide a form of leverage, blackmail if you like, to pressure the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, to deliver on his stated readiness to eliminate...

Lebanese Army Chief Named to Lead Cabinet

The Associated Press BEIRUT — The army commander, General Michel Aoun, was named prime minister in a six-man interim military government in Lebanon, according to an official decree issued by President Amin Gemayel in the last minutes of his presidency on Thursday...

Asked if Britain expected retaliatory action on this occasion, the spokesman said, "Any retaliation would be entirely without justification..."

Kiosk

House Passes Anti-Drug Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House, voting 375 to 30 Thursday, passed anti-drug legislation that would allow the execution of people convicted of a drug-related killing...

General News

Roma's military leaders have suppressed a popular uprising, at least for now. Page 4. Michael Dukakis and Lloyd Bentsen outlined plans for health-care programs. Page 3.

Table with financial data: Dow Jones, The Dollar, Gold, Silver, etc.

In Stalin's Hometown, Attack on Him Is 'Just Gorbachev Chattering'

By Michael Dobbs Washington Post Service GORI, U.S.S.R. — A "closed for renovation" sign hangs outside the Stalin State Museum here, the latest battleground in Mikhail S. Gorbachev's glasnost campaign...

At Communist Party headquarters, a harassed administrator said that the visitors must have been deceived by higher authorities in Tbilisi. She explained that the party's first secretary was ill, the second secretary was holding talks with a government minister and could not be disturbed...

Asked whether it would be possible to meet with the fourth secretary, she replied, "There is no fourth secretary..."

Asked whether the killing of millions of people should not be described as a crime rather than a mistake, he replied: "Imagine we had lost the war against Germany. That's what I would have called a crime."

Thatcher, in Madrid, Clashes With González Over Taxation in EC

MADRID — Margaret Thatcher, on the first visit by a British prime minister to Spain, clashed with Prime Minister Felipe González on European Community policies as they began two days of talks on Thursday, officials said.

The centuries-old dispute over Gibraltar was not mentioned during the initial meeting, but the leaders argued over the issue of unequal taxation between EC states, a major element in the structure of the single market planned for 1992.

Mrs. Thatcher, a conservative who opposes aspects of EC political and economic union, described her two-hour talks with Mr. González, a socialist and advocate of European unity, as "excellent."

"We got on extremely well," she said after the meeting, which began with a walk in the gardens of Mr. González's residence on the outskirts of Madrid.

A British official said that the leaders had "a lively argument" over the movement of capital that stemmed from differing views on taxation within the EC. Spanish officials played down the dispute.

Mrs. Thatcher, who delivered harsh attacks on EC political and economic union this week, is an advocate of market freedom. Mr. González is a partisan of supranational controls. Spain is due to take over the presidency of the EC in January.

This first visit by a British prime minister, to be followed next month by the first state visit by a British monarch, has been described as historic.

The leaders noted remarkable similarities in policies that have made their economies among the

fastest-growing in the EC. Although they also agreed that fighting inflation was a priority, they differed on the methods to be used.

Later Thursday, Mrs. Thatcher inaugurated a display of British computer technology at a university in Madrid.

"We hope we shall be able to make quite good sales to Spain because we think it will help you a great deal," she said.

She then had lunch with King Juan Carlos I, the Spanish head of state.

Further talks with Mr. González were expected to cover anti-terrorist cooperation between two governments.

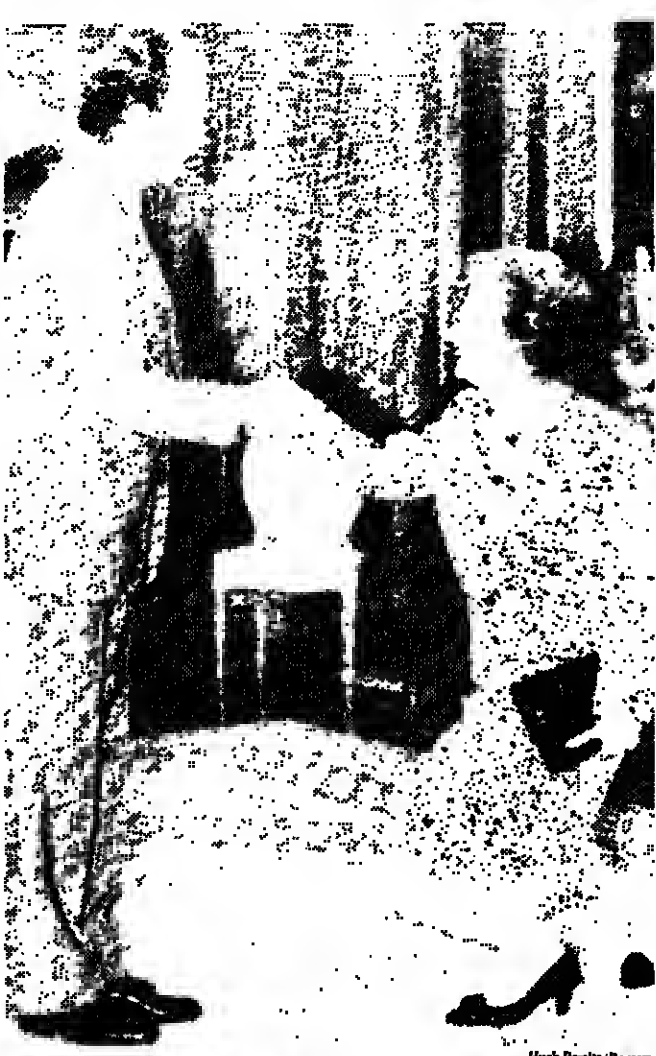
Spain helped Britain track down Irish Republican Army guerrillas said to have been planning a bomb attack in Gibraltar in March. An inquiry is underway in the colony on the killing of the three unarmed guerrillas by British soldiers.

Officials have said that Spanish claims to Gibraltar, ceded to Britain in 1713, would come up during Mrs. Thatcher's visit. Britain's agreement to discuss the future of the colony, and the lifting of a Spanish blockade three years ago, cleared the way for the trip.

Mrs. Thatcher reiterated this week that no solution could be imposed against the wishes of Gibraltar's 30,000 residents.

Spanish diplomats hope that increased contacts between the colony and the Spanish mainland will weaken Gibraltarians' desire to remain British.

Some Spanish newspapers urged Mr. González on Thursday to take a firmer line. The rightist daily ABC called for the Spanish blockade to resume.



Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher curtsying to the king of Spain, Juan Carlos I, as she arrived for lunch on Thursday in Madrid.

Papal Text to Reaffirm Opposition to Women Priests, Officials Say

By Roberto Suro
New York Times Service

ROME — In a long-awaited document on women's issues, Pope John Paul II will reaffirm his opposition to the ordination of women as priests, according to Vatican officials familiar with the text due to be released next week.

The pope also offers a vigorous defense of women's dignity as equal to men's, according to the officials, who declined to be identified. The document was described as a theological and anthropological meditation on the role of women in the Roman Catholic Church and in secular life.

Some Catholic groups and bishops, especially in the United States, have called for women to be given greater responsibility within the church. In some cases, they have asked that women be allowed to enter the priesthood.

But, in the forthcoming text, the pope rules out the ordination of women in a theological and biblical analysis on the origins of the priesthood, the officials said. Rather than break new ground, the document reviews a line of argument that justifies the male priesthood by noting that Jesus Christ chose only men as his apostles, they said.

Critics in the church have criticized this view, saying that Christ was responding to the customs of the day in a male-dominated society and that the church should adapt to modern realities.

In an apparent rebuttal of that argument, the pope argues in his text that Christ acted freely and not in adherence to traditions of his time because he also upheld the dignity of women, the officials said.

"Certainly some women's groups will not be pleased," a Vatican official said, "but the pope is addressing these issues from a very broad, long-term perspective."

In recent months, the pope has mentioned the upcoming document and emphasized the importance he attaches to it.

Vatican officials said they expected that, in a future document, the pope would examine specific issues relating to the role of women in the church based on the deliberations of the 1987 Synod of Bishops.

U.S. delegates to the synod called for more jobs for women in the Vatican's male-dominated structure. And earlier this year, a draft of a pastoral letter to be issued by U.S. bishops called for a greater pastoral role for women in the church. But it fell short of calling for their ordination.

Addressing a group of U.S. bishops in Rome earlier this month, the pope praised the draft pastoral letter, saying, "You are rightly striving to eliminate discrimination based on sex."

WORLD BRIEFS

Rabin Escapes Attack in Gaza Strip

KHAN YUNIS, Israeli-Occupied Gaza Strip (Reuters) — A walking tour of the Gaza Strip by the Israeli defense minister, Yitzhak Rabin, ended in pandemonium on Thursday when his party narrowly escaped attack by Palestinian stone-throwers.

Mr. Rabin was standing outside a shop in the center of Khan Yunis when a concrete building block was dropped from the roof of a neighboring building. It smashed on a balcony about five yards (five meters) away. Mr. Rabin said later that he was unaware of the attack, but security men whisked him away as stones flew after his convoy.

On Thursday in Nablus, the occupied West Bank's largest city, troops shot and wounded 11 Palestinians in clashes when up to 1,000 Palestinians staged one of the largest anti-Israel marches in their nine-month-old uprising, witnesses said.

Haitian Soldiers Continue Rebellion

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (AP) — Mutinous soldiers supported by cheering civilians arrested additional garrison commanders Thursday. Nineteen commanding officers from units across the country had been removed, according to an unofficial tally of radio reports.

Radio Métropole reported that the soldiers had widened their demands to the army high command beyond the original call for free elections and the removal of unpopular officers to include sweeping improvements in their living conditions. Among 16 demands drawn up Wednesday were higher pay, medical and retirement benefits, subsidized housing and commissary privileges, the radio station said.

The rebellion by enlisted men followed the deposing Sunday of the government of Lieutenant General Henri Namphy by a group of non-commissioned officers led by Sergeant Joseph Heubréz. Lieutenant General Prosper Avril was installed as president.

Poland Willing to Revise Union Laws

WARSAW (Reuters) — Poland's leaders, preparing for talks with the banned Solidarity trade union, are ready to change the country's union laws, party officials said in statements published on Thursday.

Stanislaw Ciosek, the Central Committee official responsible for union relations, said in an interview published in several newspapers that a compromise on the future of the trade unions should be worked out at the talks next month.

The Polishuro said in the statement: "It is very important for the trade union movement to continue perfecting its model and structure. This should be helped by amending the trade union law."

Canada Compensates War Internees

TORONTO (NYT) — The Canadian government agreed Thursday to pay compensation of 21,000 Canadian dollars (\$17.3 million), to each of an estimated 12,000 Japanese-Canadian still living who were forcibly uprooted from their homes in British Columbia, interned and deprived of their property during World War II.

The settlement, which follows one reached last month in the United States, was announced in the House of Commons in Ottawa by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. He offered a formal apology to the 21,900 Canadians of Japanese origin who were rounded up in the months after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in December, 1941. Those dispossessed — 17,000 of them Canadian citizens — were transported to detention centers and farms and otherwise dispersed across the country.

"No amount of money can right the wrong, undo the harm, and heal the wounds," Mr. Mulroney said, outlining the agreement. The settlement is worth an estimated 236 million Canadian dollars to the individual beneficiaries and to two social and race relations funds.

For the Record

Five persons were killed and at least two were wounded Thursday in Chicago in a shootout that began in an auto parts store and ended at a school nearby, the authorities said. A police officer, two employees of the store, a school janitor, and the gunman died. A police spokesman said the gunman "appears to be somebody who had a grudge."

TRAVEL UPDATE

Air, Sea and Rail Strikes Set for Italy

ROME (Reuters) — Italian transportation workers announced on Thursday a series of strikes for the next two weeks in response to planned government spending cuts.

Airline workers said they would walk out for four hours Oct. 8, coinciding with a six-hour strike by pilots and cabin crews. A seaman's union announced an eight-hour stoppage by shipping and dock workers Wednesday. And rail workers plan walkouts that could cripple many services Sunday and Oct. 3 and 4.

Unions representing pilots and flight engineers of Air Inter, the French domestic carrier, called Thursday for a two-day strike, Sept. 27 and 28, over stalling levels aboard the Airbus A-320. A strike of ground and flight crews has already been called for Sept. 27 by Air France, Air Inter and UTA.

Work resumed this week on the second leg of China's first railroad link with the Soviet Union, after the Soviets signed a draft agreement on Aug. 9 to lend China \$82 million to finish the job, China said Thursday. The 480-kilometer (300-mile) railroad is to link Urumchi, capital of the Xinjiang region of China, and Soviet Kazakhstan in 1991. Started in May 1985, the line is half completed.

Refugee Aid Is a Boon to Ozal Shevardnadze Brings Arms Plans to U.S.

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

ANKARA — Government officials, while insisting that it is a secondary consideration, view the recent influx of Kurdish refugees from Iraq as a welcome opportunity to improve Turkey's human rights image abroad.

The government's success in impressing world opinion has been limited. But politicians and commentators say the Kurdish situation has provided an unexpected, and sorely needed, benefit to Prime Minister Turgut Ozal as he faces an important political test: a constitutional referendum that the opposition wants to turn into a vote of confidence.

Turkey moved quickly to accept 60,000 Kurdish guerrillas and their families who had fled across the border from northern Iraq to escape what the United States has described, despite Iraqi denials, as chemical warfare.

The refugees are now being sheltered in tent cities in southeastern Turkey, and the government in Ankara says it is prepared to offer them sanctuary indefinitely.

"Our reaction is not a political decision," said Kamran Inan, a cabinet minister who visited a refugee camp outside Diyarbakir, the southeastern regional center. "It was done purely on humanitarian grounds, as is our tradition with oppressed people."

Nevertheless, other officials acknowledged that the arrival of the Kurds could prove to be a boon for a country trying to shake a reputation graphically depicted in the American movie "Midnight Express" — that of a place with grim prisons and systematic torture — along with an image of harsh treatment of its own Kurdish insurgents and of a military that looms as a potential arbiter in domestic politics.

The desire to alter past images comes at a time when Turkey is in an uphill struggle to be admitted to the European Community.

"Our perspectives are always assessed in West European standards," a Foreign Ministry official said. "That is no reason to accept the fugitive Kurds, another official said, but he added that it could not hurt if Europe were impressed.

And so there is obvious disappointment that, for the most part, Western Europe has cast an indifferent eye and done little to sing Turkey's praises. The relative silence was noted archly by Mr. Inan. "When I attended councils in Europe, I heard nothing but lectures and lessons on human rights," he said.

Sensitivity on this score extends beyond the government, as reflected in a newspaper column that warned that the country might be criticized overseas as not having provided enough assistance to the Kurds.

"Do not be surprised if the condition of the camps one day is criticized as 'the cruelty of the Turks' by some imaginative anti-Turkish groups in Western Europe," wrote Hasan Pulur in Milliyet, an independent daily newspaper.

Some Turks, including military men, worry that the Iraqi Kurds may in time present a security problem. Turkey's own Kurdish guerrillas have long been fighting for autonomy under the banner of the Kurdistan Workers Party.

In this atmosphere, the arrival of the Iraqi Kurds is regarded as ominous by some.

Regardless of any security worry and the reaction abroad, Mr. Ozal seems to have benefited at home.

Opposition politicians agree, and they expect Mr. Ozal to capitalize on the refugee episode to lift his sagging political fortunes in time for a national referendum scheduled for Sept. 25 on changes in the constitution.

What Mr. Ozal wants is to hold local elections this fall instead of in March. It is widely believed that he would like to get the halting out of the way before he has to impose higher prices and other unpopular anti-inflation measures.

But to get early elections, he needs to change the constitution. The opposition says emphatically that a "no" vote on early elections is a "no" to Mr. Ozal. With equal vigor, the prime minister rejects the notion that this is really a vote of confidence on his performance and says instead that it is a test of Turkish democracy.

Polls strongly suggest that he will fall short of a majority.

As a result, Mr. Ozal now asserts that he simply needs to get more than the 36 percent share of the popular vote that his ruling party captured in national legislative elections last year.

If the refugee issue provides him with even a few extra percentage points, political commentators say, they could be enough to make the difference.

WASHINGTON — The Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, opened talks Thursday with Secretary of State George P. Shultz, bringing a series of proposals aimed at reducing the two countries' military arsenals.

As he arrived at the State Department, Mr. Shevardnadze said that he planned "full-scope negotiations" during what may be the last comprehensive review of Soviet-U.S. relations before the next presidential inauguration.

"We have specific proposals in many areas," he said, adding that the discussions would cover nuclear, space, conventional and chemical weapons.

President Ronald Reagan, who was asked as he left for a visit to Texas if the Soviet foreign minister had brought "good news," replied, "I think so."

But the president did not elaborate, and it was unclear whether he had advance knowledge of the Soviet proposals.

Mr. Shevardnadze said the two sides would take up a dispute over the interpretation of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. He also said that they would try to narrow the gap on achieving reductions in strategic nuclear weapons.

Proposals for reducing the number of air- and sea-launched cruise missiles is another topic for discussion.

Speaking through an interpreter, Mr. Shevardnadze said: "We have not come empty-handed. As you can see, we have a lot of proposals."

He arrived at the State Department two hours later than planned. U.S. officials said he had asked for the delay because he was tired after his trans-Atlantic flight on Wednesday.

His talks here are to include separate meetings on Friday with Mr. Reagan and Vice President George Bush, the Republican presidential candidate.

A U.S. official said that Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts had not asked for a meeting with Mr. Shevardnadze. But remarks the Soviet official made upon arrival appeared to leave open the possibility of a meeting with the Democratic presidential candidate.

With no new summit meeting expected and no prospect for another major arms reduction agreement, Mr. Shevardnadze's visit lacks some of the drama that accompanied his previous meetings with Mr. Shultz.

In another development, Mr. Shevardnadze stopped his motorcade as he left the State Department on Thursday to hear an appeal from an Armenian dissident who wants to visit his ailing mother.

As the motorcade started for the Soviet Embassy, Mr. Shevardnadze ordered it to halt. Then he crossed the street and spoke with the dissident for a few minutes.

Mr. Khligatian quoted the Soviet foreign minister as saying, "Don't worry, I'll take care of it."

The dissident said that he had made a similar appeal to Mr. Shevardnadze in New York a few months ago.

"And he said the same thing," Mr. Khligatian said.

66 Rescued In North Sea Oil Rig Fire

The Associated Press

ABERDEEN, Scotland — Fire broke out on a North Sea drilling rig Thursday, and one man was reported missing after 66 workers were rescued, the British Air Force and the Ministry of Defense said.

The cause of the fire on the Ocean Odyssey rig, 138 miles (220 kilometers) east of Aberdeen, was not immediately known, officials said.

A spokesman for the rig's operators, Atlantic Richfield, said he did not know the cause of the blaze but added that "there is an apparent gas flow at the surface."

The Ministry of Defense said the survivors were rescued by helicopter. A department spokesman said they had been put on two oil rig supply vessels to take them to Aberdeen.

The minister of state at the Department of Energy, Peter Morrison, ordered an investigation into the fire, the second in the North Sea since July 6.

In the July fire, 167 men died on the Piper Alpha platform, which is about 110 miles northwest of the Ocean Odyssey rig.

The disaster on the Piper Alpha platform prompted calls for review of safety procedures in the industry. The government has recommended additional safety measures on all oil and gas rigs.

The Department of Energy said the Ocean Odyssey, which began operating at the beginning of this year, passed a safety inspection last week.

A spokesman for the British Air Force at the Pitreavie base, Pat Coffey, said that the Ocean Odyssey incident was not "anything like the Piper Alpha."

2 Accused in Botswana Of Plotting a Jailbreak

The Associated Press

GABORONE, Botswana — The police have seized a van loaded with military gear and have arrested two men suspected of plotting to free from jail two South Africans accused of being commandos, the Botswana Press Agency reported.

The two alleged commandos are to go on trial next week in Francistown in connection with a cross-border raid in June. One of the men arrested this week is a South African and the other is the Botswanan defense attorney for the two commando suspects.

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Police in St. Patrick's Cathedral stand over the usked body of the attacker they shot after he ran wild and killed an usher.

Man Slays an Usher in St. Patrick's

NEW YORK — A man ran naked into St. Patrick's Cathedral, killed an usher and injured a police officer before being shot and killed by the police, city officials said. The attacker, Jorge Delgado, 32, of Manhattan, had attended morning Mass celebrated by Cardinal John J. O'Connor before returning to attack on Wednesday night.

He had stood directly before the cardinal as he administered the Holy Eucharist, Cardinal O'Connor told reporters. "I felt he was totally disoriented," the cardinal said. "I patted him on the shoulder and said, 'God bless you.' He stood for a moment and left."

In the evening, the man removed his clothes a block away from the cathedral. In the church, he repeatedly struck a woman in a pew, used it to kill the usher, 77, John Winters, and wound a police officer.

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Dukakis and Bentsen Outline Programs for Broader Health Care

By Paul Houston and Douglas Jehl
Los Angeles Times Service
BROOKLINE, Massachusetts — In a carefully coordinated message, the Democratic running mates have each proposed a health-care program intended to plug a hole in the social safety net, and criticized the "Reagan-Bush administration" for indifference and neglect that they said made the programs necessary.
Governor Michael S. Dukakis, decried the national infant mor-

tality rate, called Wednesday for a program to care for 200,000 pregnant women who do not have health insurance and who are not eligible for Medicaid.
Aides to the Democratic presidential candidate have estimated that there are 2 million women of childbearing age who are not covered by insurance or Medicaid, and that 200,000 of them a year become pregnant.
Announcing the proposal at a hospital in Brookline, his hometown, Mr. Dukakis said that the program would be modeled after one named Healthy Start in Massachusetts.

The Massachusetts governor said the program had helped lower the number of infant deaths in the state by 14.3 percent from 1986 to 1987.
Meanwhile, Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, campaigning in the Texas Panhandle, outlined a proposal to improve health care in rural parts of the country.
The Democratic vice-presidential candidate, charging that the Reagan administration's "indifference" had put rural communities at risk of poor health care, said that the Democrats would move to "stem the tide" of hospital closings in rural areas and encourage health professionals to work there.
"We know what it means when a rural hospital closes its doors," he said. "It means that some children die who could be saved. It means illness lingers that should be cured. It means despair and recession for rural communities all across America."

Advisers have estimated that the prenatal and rural health programs would cost \$100 million each a year.
But a campaign background paper indicated that the \$100 million start-up cost for a national prenatal care program would be recovered within a year by reducing the cost to hospitals of caring for seriously ill infants. These costs are now covered by the government when the mothers are not insured.
"The cost of prenatal care — care that can prevent an infant from being born with an abnormally low birth weight — can be as little as \$400," Mr. Dukakis said. "But the cost of caring for that person over a lifetime of illness — illness that could and must be prevented — can reach \$400,000."

Mr. Dukakis proposed that the federal government give the money to the states, which would be required to use most of it to hire people to locate the women, rather than waiting for them to apply. Women who could be enrolled in an insurance program would be helped to do so, while the remainder of the money would be spent on nutritional assistance and medical care for others.
Mr. Dukakis also criticized what he termed the "Reagan-Bush" administration's attempts to cut federal spending on Medicaid, immunization, and maternal and child health care programs.
The U.S. mortality rate is higher than that of 18 other countries, Mr. Dukakis said, partly because more than 12 million U.S. children grow up "without a dime's worth of health insurance."



Two-year-old Jessica Hayes stole the show as Mr. Dukakis outlined a prenatal health-care plan in Brookline, Massachusetts.

Reagan Accuses Wright on Secrecy Rule

By Joe Pichirallo and Tom Kenworthy
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has accused the speaker of the House, Jim Wright of Texas, of violating secrecy rules about U.S. intelligence operations for asserting that the Central Intelligence Agency had tried to provoke the Nicaraguan government into repressive actions.
But, in responding Wednesday to Mr. Wright, Mr. Reagan declined to dispute the House speaker's allegations about the CIA role in Nicaragua.
The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said Wednesday that Mr. Wright had "played pretty loose" with U.S. intelligence information. "The speaker has always been more than eager to take the position of the Ortega government," Mr. Fitzwater said.
[Mr. Wright, saying the information was "public record," strongly denied on Thursday that he had revealed secret information, United Press International reported from Washington.
[Mr. Wright said he had not disclosed "anything that was revealed in me as classified information." Asked if he had any additional explanation for his assertions, Wright said: "I don't think it needs additional support. It's in the public record."
After Mr. Reagan spoke critically of Mr. Wright at a White House photo session, the House minority leader, Robert H. Michel of Illinois, and Representative Dick Cheney of Wyoming, the third-ranking member of the Republican leadership, asked the House ethics committee to investigate whether Mr. Wright had revealed intelligence secrets in statements at a news conference on Tuesday.
Mr. Wright said then that "we have received clear testimony from CIA people" that the agency has been behind anti-government demonstrations in Nicaragua.
In a letter to the ethics committee chairman, Julian C. Dixon, Democrat of California, Mr. Michel and Mr. Cheney asked that the panel "promptly and thoroughly investigate the circumstances" surrounding Mr. Wright's statements. The committee is conducting a separate investigation of Mr. Wright's financial affairs that began partly after requests from House Republicans.
In a separate letter, Mr. Michel and Mr. Cheney also asked Representative Louis Stokes, Democrat of Ohio, the chairman of the House Select Committee on Intelligence, to convene a meeting "to ascertain whether any unauthorized disclosures have in fact occurred and to decide upon an appropriate course of action."

A spokesman for Mr. Wright, Wilson Morris, said the speaker's conclusions about the CIA provocations were not based on briefings or other secret information he may have received from the intelligence committee.
The spokesman said Mr. Wright formed his conclusion over the last year based on press reports and his discussions with many administration and congressional officials involved in the issue.
"There is no question in our mind that the speaker is quite free to say what he wants on the subject," the spokesman said.
In Nicaragua on Wednesday, pro-Sandinista newspapers published banner headlines on Mr. Wright's assertions. The Associated Press reported.
The U.S. Embassy's involvement with Nicaragua's opposition leaders has been the subject of controversy since July, when the Sandinista government expelled the U.S. Ambassador, Richard H. Melton, and seven other diplomats.
Mr. Melton and other embassy officials were charged with directing a campaign to undermine the government by abetting internal opposition.

Broadcasts Of Debate Abroad

International Herald Tribune
The first debate Sunday night between Vice President George Bush and Governor Michael S. Dukakis will be broadcast and televised direct in many parts of the world.

The broadcast will take place at different times in Europe because of the change of hours in some countries this weekend. The debate is scheduled to begin at 8 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time, or 0000 hours Greenwich Mean Time, or 1 A.M. Monday morning Central European Time.
The Cable News Network will carry the debate live, preceded and followed by commentary and analysis.
The U.S. Armed Forces Radio Network plans both direct television and radio coverage of the debate. AFN television can be received throughout West Germany and in parts of Belgium and the Netherlands, as well as by cable at U.S. bases in Britain.

Similar arrangements have been made by the armed forces' Southern European Broadcasting Network, television signals from which can be received throughout Italy, elsewhere in southern Europe and in parts of the Middle East.
The BBC's World Service said it did not intend to broadcast the debate live. But it can be seen in Britain on BBC-2 television, starting at 2 A.M. local time.

The Voice of America will carry the debate on short-wave frequencies as well as on its network of FM radio transmitters in various cities in Western Europe.
The World Net service of the United States Information Agency will broadcast the debate from 0700 to 0830 GMT Monday to cable subscribers in Europe. A few European television channels, such as France's TF1, plan to broadcast the debate live with a simultaneous translation. Others, such as the RAI-2 channel in Italy, will retransmit it later Monday with a translation.

THE HUSTINGS

Ex-Noriega Aide Tells of Bush Talks

LONDON (AP) — A former senior aide to General Manuel Antonio Noriega, Panama's military ruler, says Vice President George Bush complained to General Noriega about money laundering during a meeting five years ago, according to a British television documentary.
A Bush aide said Thursday that Mr. Bush never discussed the matter with the general.
The assertion by the former aide, Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, contradicts assertions by Mr. Bush that the Reagan administration took action against General Noriega as soon as it learned that General Noriega was suspected of involvement in drug trafficking. General Noriega was indicted in federal court on drug charges in February.
The vice president's staff confirmed that Mr. Bush met with several officials, including General Noriega, in Panama in 1983. Craig Fuller, Mr. Bush's chief of staff, said Thursday that Mr. Bush had complained about the laundering of drug money in Panama, but he denied that the discussion had been with General Noriega.

Resolved: The Great Lectern Debate

WASHINGTON (NYT) — After arguing for days about the height of the lectern for the first presidential debate on Sunday — Johnny Carson joked on television that Governor Michael S. Dukakis wanted the candidates to debate from the crouch position — the two camps have finally agreed to have lecterns of two different heights.
Mr. Bush, who is 6 feet 2 inches tall, will stand behind a 48-inch (122-centimeter) lectern, even though he prefers a 41-inch one. Dukakis, who is 5 feet 8 inches tall, will stand behind a 41-inch lectern.
One Republican strategist said he would urge the vice president to use this opening line in the debate: "Come down off that soap box and look me in the tie!"

Some Advice From Barry Goldwater

PHOENIX, Arizona (NYT) — Senator Dan Quayle figured he had everything to gain and nothing to lose by having former Senator Barry Goldwater on the same platform on Wednesday. Even in retirement, Mr. Goldwater, 79, is still a powerful force in the Republican Party.
And, as the Republican vice presidential candidate found out, Mr. Goldwater is as outspoken as ever. Introducing the Indiana senator to local Rotarians, Mr. Goldwater went through the usual praise for Mr. Quayle, then added: "I want to tell you something. I want you to go back and tell George Bush to start talking about the issues."
Mr. Quayle managed a smile and then said, "I just wish Barry would say what's on his mind."

Getting Dukakis in Debating Shape

BOSTON (NYT) — The Dukakis camp, like the Bush camp, is swarming its candidate with advice and preparation for the debate on Sunday. There are videotapes of past debates available. There is a briefing book. The staff has even arranged for Mr. Dukakis to campaign in a studio with cameras and lights, if he feels he needs it.
He will be counseled on debate strategy by some well-known Democrats, including Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York, Senator Bill Bradley of New Jersey and Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas.
Mr. Clinton gained notoriety for his long-winded dominating speech at the Democratic National Convention. "Clinton," one Dukakis aide said jokingly, "is going to help Dukakis time his answers."

It's Always Hard to Shake an Accent

BLOOMFIELD, New Jersey (NYT) — Vice President George Bush will never completely shake his Topsiside accent.
Only recently, after hearing the name of a woman who is a reporter for Time magazine and who had interviewed him on foreign affairs, he smiled in recognition and said: "Ah, yes, the arms control lass."

David Bonavia Is Dead; Correspondent in Asia

International Herald Tribune
David Bonavia, a noted British foreign correspondent and one of the most witty and versatile observers of the Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping, died in Hong Kong last Friday at the age of 48.
Mr. Bonavia had an extraordinary gift for languages. He spoke Chinese, Russian, German, French and Italian with fluency and could communicate in a dozen other tongues.
He started his career in journalism with the Reuters news agency, later joining the Far Eastern Economic Review in Hong Kong. He reported the Vietnam War for The Times of London, which sent him as its correspondent to Moscow in 1967. He was expelled by the Soviet Union because of his coverage of dissidents.
He later wrote about his experiences in a book called "Fat Sasha and the Urban Guerrilla."
Mr. Bonavia moved to Beijing in 1972, where he wrote his book, "The Chinese." He moved back to

Hong Kong in 1976 for the Far Eastern Economic Review. In Hong Kong, he wrote a biography of the Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping, which is to be published.
Robert Gwathmey, 85, Artist of Social Realism
NEW YORK (NYT) — Robert Gwathmey, 85, a leading artist of social realism whose works combine a high modernist style with a passionate concern for society's underprivileged, died of Parkinson's disease on Wednesday at the Southampton Nursing Home.
A contemporary and an artistic colleague of such artists as Ben Shahn, Philip Evergood, Romare Bearden and Raphael and Moses Soyer, Mr. Gwathmey drew on the rural South, where he was born and raised, for his main artistic theme throughout his career.
He used a formalized, geometric and usually brightly colored style to depict the lives of sharecroppers and migrant workers with a sense of dignity and grandeur.

Kenya Suspends 33 Officers

The Associated Press
NAIROBI — The government has suspended 33 wildlife officers suspected of collaborating with poachers who have slaughtered scores of elephants.

Other deaths
William J. McCarthy, 61, president and chief executive of the Kroch's & Brentano's bookstore chain, Tuesday in Chicago.
Lucien Obed Hooper, 92, a financial analyst on Wall Street for more than 60 years, Tuesday, of cancer in New York.

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Singapore, in Reversal, Lets In 13 Vietnamese

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune
SINGAPORE — A group of Vietnamese stowaways who had been assured of asylum in the West narrowly escaped being sent back to Vietnam on Thursday when Singapore officials reversed an earlier decision and agreed to let them land here.
The Kuwaiti tanker carrying the Vietnamese, nine men and four women, one of them pregnant, was on its way back to Ho Chi Minh city when Singapore relented.
Analysts said the reluctance of Singapore authorities to allow the Vietnamese entry, even though the U.S. government had given a guarantee that they would be rapidly resettled, was the latest sign of increasing opposition in Southeast Asia and Hong Kong to the continuing arrival of Vietnamese.
Officials of non-Communist governments in the region say most people now leaving Vietnam by boat are economic migrants seeking an escape from poverty, not political refugees suffering from persecution.
But refugee workers in Singapore noted that the 13 Vietnamese had been sufficiently desperate to

Aldebert Piaget

Aldebert Piaget
A Paris: 18, place Vendôme
1, bd de la Madeleine
70, fg Saint-Honoré
Palais des Congrès, Porte Maillot
6, fg Saint-Honoré
A Cannes: 19, La Croisette
A Monte-Carlo: 3, av. des Beaux-Arts

A TOWN HOUSE AT A HARBOUR THE ULTIMATE HOME

Chelsea Harbour
There are only 18 of them, and so, understandably, the town houses of Admiral Square, Chelsea Harbour, have a hint of exclusivity and more than a touch of luxury. Each has 4 to 5 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, 3 to 4 bathrooms, a conservatory, a roof terrace, a private garden and a private garage.
Although traditional in style, they are thoroughly modern in their comfort. The Altimó fitted kitchens have the microwaves, conventional ovens, dishwashers that you might expect, and the bottle coolers and granite work surfaces that you might not.
The marble tiled master bathroom has a Jacuzzi, it also has an Aqualisa shower as well.
It's attention to details like these that lift the town houses of Admiral Square into a class of their own.
You could well find them so pleasing that you won't feel inclined to make the most of the river that's virtually on your doorstep or the 75 berth yacht marina, or any of the other delights of the 18 acres of Chelsea Harbour. See for yourself.
Town house prices are between £700,000-£800,000.

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America's Bomb-Makers

Decay bangs darkly over the manufacturing complex that makes America's nuclear weapons, an enterprise so vast that it ranks with the 20 largest corporations. Extended lack of maintenance and pollution control now endangers both national security and the environment.

The production complex, managed by the U.S. Energy Department, occupies 18 major sites from Savannah River, South Carolina, to Hanford, Washington. Its plants and equipment date mostly from the 1950s and 1960s. So do its health and pollution practices, because the Energy Department has been allowed to regulate itself.

Failures are increasingly evident. A leak threatens the long-planned repository for contaminated waste in a New Mexico salt bed. New safety concerns have forced closing of the plutonium-producing reactor at Hanford and cutting back of the three remaining reactors at Savannah River.

An accident in the aging complex could halt production of nuclear materials. "The U.S. is one crippling breakdown away from incipient structural nuclear disarmament," warns Frank Gaffney, until recently a senior Pentagon official.

At many of the plants, radioactivity has escaped and animal waste piles up in hundreds of dumps. The cost of needed repairs and remedies has now reached at least \$100 billion. Yet these problems receive only \$2 billion of the complex's present annual budget of \$8 billion.

How did things get so bad? During the

1950s and 1960s, secrecy and self-regulation let the nuclear complex's managers cut corners that others would have found unthinkable. When environmental standards were tightened in the 1970s, the money they belatedly spent to catch up left less for modernization. Then the Reagan administration doubled production of nuclear warheads, for the new weapons ordered by its predecessor. That left even less for modernization or cleanup.

The staff of the nuclear production complex deserves credit for keeping the antiquated machinery going year after year without catastrophe. Troy Wade, the department official in charge, says there is no urgent health or safety problem and that managers under tight budgets have balanced production and environmental concerns. But to allow the plant to run up and environmental problems to run up is the epitome of risky and shortsighted management, for which several administrations share blame.

The barest start has been made on repairing three decades of neglect. Senator John Glenn of Ohio has won Senate approval for a nuclear advisory board to give a modicum of independent oversight. The energy secretary, John Herrington, has proposed two new tritium-producing plants, one of which could help pioneer a new and inherently safe generation of civilian power reactors.

But nowhere are the necessary remedies: much more money, and much less imprudent management by the energy department.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

House of the Rising Sums

Although Republicans have won four of the last five presidential elections and are at least competitive in this one, their hopes for majorities in Congress are dim. They have a chance to regain control of the Senate, but they will have to win every close race plus a couple of upsets to do it. As for the House, the Republicans who claim that most voters share their views on issues will admit that their chances of winning the 40 House seats they need for control are nil.

For this they have some excuses. Incumbents can send out huge volumes of mail, can use their staffers to solve constituents' problems and can generate favorable publicity throughout the two-year cycle. Incumbents can raise huge amounts of money, much of it from political action committees and others interested in the content of legislation. House Democrats have refined their techniques to a high level of art. Brandishing the chairmanships of every House committee and subcommittee, they are ready to present every political action committee in town with lists of incumbents and challengers who are "right" on their issues and are in races where they need the money. Just remember, they add, we are going to keep control and we keep score.

This is a nasty business, and the Republicans are right when they say that the system is tilted too far toward incumbents and Democrats. But the Republicans must bear some of the blame. Incumbents are not utterly impervious to challenge, as the near-

defeat of the Banking Committee chairman, Fernand St Germain, in last week's Rhode Island primary indicates; and the Republicans have not fielded enough strong candidates to give the Democrats a real contest for control this time or last.

The Democrats simply have proved very competent at taking legal advantage of a system of campaign finance of which the Republicans are great defenders. Just one House Democrat, Representative Jim Jontz, from an Indiana district next door to Senator Dan Quayle's, has raised more political action committee money than all Republican challengers combined.

When Senate Democrats were pushing a system of partial public financing of Senate elections designed to increase competitiveness and reduce undue advantage by limiting political action committees and providing some public financing, the Republicans were full of principled objection to any use of public money (which Republican presidential candidates have taken in four straight campaigns). Such a system could provide a more level playing field, which Republicans desperately need in contests for the House. But hardly a word has been heard from House Republicans on the subject. The nation would be better served by more strenuous competition in House elections. But House Republicans have failed to provide the competitors and to support the campaign finance system needed to produce them.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Dukakis on Health Care

To have no health insurance means, in American society, to have no reliable access to medical care at all. About 37 million Americans have no health coverage, and the number is rising—a reality that is, or ought to be, a burden on the country's conscience. Michael Dukakis is right to make it an issue in the presidential campaign.

But providing health insurance to those 37 million people is going to be expensive. Mr. Dukakis urges federal legislation along the general lines of the plan that his state, Massachusetts, enacted last spring, requiring all employers to provide health benefits to their workers. That would give coverage to most of the uninsured, since most either have jobs or are in the families of people with jobs. But putting the onus on employers would have effects that raise serious questions.

The appeal of this plan is that it does not require a tax, in the conventional sense. But that is also its weakness. It is always tempting for legislatures to circumvent the normal processes of taxation by simply mandating that someone other than the government provide a service. But it also allows the legislature to evade all the hard questions about the way the burden of cost is distributed, and whether it is fair.

The Massachusetts plan is highly regressive. The impact is much greater on low-wage employment than on jobs higher up

the income ladder, because the insurance costs as much for one employee as for another. The Massachusetts economy, with its high wages and low unemployment rate, is far from typical of the country as a whole. What succeeds there may not be easily adaptable to less fortunate states.

Other financing methods may be preferable to requiring employers to pay for the insurance. One possibility, suggested by U.S. Reinhardt of Princeton, is to impose on every uninsured person a health insurance surtax set at a certain percentage of his taxable income. In that case the tax would be scaled to his ability to pay. And the cost of the insurance would not deter employers from hiring low-wage workers.

Any improvement in health insurance will have to be accompanied by cost controls. Every expansion of medical benefits over the past generation has been accompanied by a rapid escalation in costs of care. But neither Mr. Dukakis nor the Massachusetts plan addresses that sensitive subject. Since the fear of another cost explosion is the chief reason for the resistance to universal health insurance, a consensus on cost containment is going to be necessary to any real progress. Mr. Dukakis has the right goal in sight, but neither he nor anyone else has worked out the route for getting there.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

Pressing Romania's Dictator

Romania under (Nicolae) Ceausescu is now the worst case of untrammeled misrule in Europe since the great dictators. He determined that rural life was intolerably disorderly and therefore to be abolished. This insane scheme finds expression in a program to raze half the nation's 13,000 villages by the end of the century. Elsewhere, the dictator has been pushing to Romania's foreign debt ahead of time, leaving his countrymen without power and essential supplies. The only difference between Hitler's plan for Berlin and Mr. Ceausescu's for Bucharest is that the latter's is actually being realized, devastating what was once the Paris of the Balkans. Mr. Ceausescu has come closer than anyone to provoking a war between Soviet satellites by bounding his Hungarian minority. The Russians have made their displeasure manifest but have lost their taste for coercing recalcitrant clients. In their absence the countries with an interest in Romania's suffering minorities, such as Hungary and West Germany, are better placed than anyone to embarrass Mr. Ceausescu. They should devote more energy to this; they could start by making an almighty fuss at the impending United Nations General Assembly.

—The Guardian (London).

New Europe: The Spirit Is Willing...

By Giles Merritt

This is the second of two articles.

BRUSSELS — Ask an American when the Ferranti computer was invented and you will probably be told it was in the United States. Ask a Japanese about the birth of the videocassette recorder and he doubtless will say it took place in Japan.

Wrong on both counts. The first programmable computer was the Z-3, the 1931 brainchild of a German inventor, Konrad Zuse. The first commercially produced computer was introduced 20 years later in Manchester when the Ferranti company unveiled its F1. The first IBM followed two years after that. And the videocassette recorder was first launched in Britain in 1961 by the Nottingham Electronic Valve Company.

Most Europeans might also have gotten it wrong. After all, about nine in ten of the VCRs they buy are Japanese and four in five computers are American. That Europe should be the forgotten birthplace of both technologies says much about the failures of European industry to capitalize on the achievements of European scientists.

But with the approach of 1992, when the European Community is due to become a single marketplace, there are high hopes that Europe is about to enjoy a technological and industrial rebirth.

The mood in Europe's boardrooms has become remarkably upbeat. Industrialists who recently were wringing their hands over the "unfair" pressures of international competition now predict a technological comeback that will regain for Europe its lost market shares. But economic analysts do not share this optimism.

Last year, imports of high technology equipment rose by between a third and a half in some EC countries, bringing the EC's high-tech trade gap to almost \$15 billion. By 1992 it will have doubled again to \$30 billion, according to the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. In 1979 that deficit was only \$1.5 billion.



Electoral Journalism: More Lapdog Than Watchdog

WASHINGTON — During the Reagan years, journalists were spooked by absurd charges from the far right that they are a bunch of liberals who are out of step with "real" Americans. They have frequently ended up pulling their punches for fear of appearing biased.

Instead of incisive, adversarial coverage, they have retreated into a bland and passive style of reporting that, during electoral campaigns, tends to focus far less on issues than on tactics and polls, and that favors candidates who best satisfy television's show business appetites. Too often, the press has functioned as merely a stenographer to power.

Some weeks ago, for example, the networks obligingly broadcast a video of Vice President George Bush touring lakefronts and harbors, but they declined to draw attention to the Reagan administration's abominable environmental record by also showing pictures of ravaged wilderness areas and overflowing toxic waste dumps.

Indeed, there was a time, not many months ago, when George Bush was called the Velcro candidate. In contrast to his Teflon-coated boss, bad news did seem to stick to Mr. Bush. Troublesome questions about his involvement in the Iran-contra affair and with the Panama straggleman, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, in particular, dogged his campaign.

But no longer. The vice president named his old friend, James Baker, as campaign chairman. Mr. Baker implemented the same two-pronged news management strategy that he used as Mr. Reagan's first-term White House chief of staff and 1984 campaign chairman: Control your message by keeping reporters and their questions away from a scripted candidate; capture television's attention with prefabricated, photo-opportunity events that reinforce the campaign's chosen "line of the day."

The Democrats also seem to have borrowed from the Reagan propaganda model. With the return of John Sasso to his campaign, Michael Dukakis is more effectively "getting his message out" through such carefully choreographed media events as a recent visit to a Los Angeles police academy. Mr. Dukakis is not, however, emulating the Republican practice of hiding out from the press. He takes

reporters' questions daily and holds frequent news conferences. It is all reminiscent of the 1984 campaign — particularly the way the networks are reacting. Once again news organizations are acquiescing in anti-democratic restrictions on access and thus allowing a candidate, in this case primarily Mr. Bush, to define, within limits, what the news about his campaign will be.

David Gergen, President Reagan's former White House communications director, told me that much of the Reagan "Teflon" came from the press. They didn't want to go after him that toughly. Much the same can now be said of the press and George Bush.

Government documents show that Mr. Bush attended at least 17 meetings where the sale of arms to Iran was discussed, including one where

both Secretary of State George Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger strenuously opposed the initiative. The vice president nevertheless maintains that he knew nothing about this failed and illegal policy.

That is a glaring inconsistency on an issue that bears on Mr. Bush's claims of foreign policy expertise, yet the press has done little to force him to resolve the contradiction.

"We don't want to look like we're going after George Bush," the executive producer of one of the three network evening newscasts explained as he turned down a hard-hitting piece his own reporters had prepared on Mr. Bush's role in the affair.

A similar attitude prevailed during the last presidential campaign. Like Mr. Dukakis this year, Walter Mondale in 1984 regularly made himself

available to the traveling press corps. This made communicating a clear daily message far more difficult, and led the press in effect to punish him for his openness by not demanding the same from his opponent.

The press could have forced President Reagan to step out from behind his protective curtain if it had really wanted to; the White House needed TV at least as much as TV needed him. But journalists, beholden to dubious notions of objectivity, felt constrained from pressing the issue.

To lead the broadcast with [stories about Mr. Reagan's isolation] in order to smoke him out would be to depart substantially from the canons that govern the way we present the news," the CBS White House correspondent, Bill Plante, told me.

Yes, it would. Majority opinion within the profession holds that the press is supposed to be a neutral observer of the political process, not an active player within it. Jeff Gralnick, the vice president in charge of ABC News campaign coverage in 1984 and again in 1988, offered the most extreme articulation of this view: "It's my job to take the news as they choose to give it to us and then, in the amount of time that's available, put it into the context of the day or that particular story. The evening newscast is not supposed to be the watchdog on the government."

Tell that to Thomas Jefferson. The role of the press in the American system is to keep the authorities honest, not to be a political enforcer.

In their bears, many journalists know this. During the Vietnam-Watergate era journalists were not afraid to stand up to the government. And when Jimmy Carter tried to hide from the press while running for reelection in 1980, the media pounded him for his rose garden strategy.

But with Mr. Reagan, the press has been more a rubber stamp than a check and balance. It must use its power more responsibly — to confront candidates with the questions they would rather ignore and to write late issues they would rather avoid. That is not liberalism. It is journalism.

The writer is the author of a book on the press and the Reagan presidency. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

A Defense of Sound-Bite Politics

PRESIDENTIAL campaigns have come to this: Every morning the top people in the Bush and Dukakis campaigns meet — the former group in Washington, the latter in Boston — to make a final decision on what the day's message will be, as well as a seminal decision on the next day's. At 6:30 P.M., some 11 hours later, they turn on their televisions to see whether the producers of the networks' evening newscasts are delivering their messages to the American public. This is sound-bite politics.

The candidates fly to carefully picked locations, where they do things that look like old-fashioned campaigning. But everyone knows the audiences are props; the camera will focus on what is behind the speaker, not the audience he is facing. Candidates are discouraged from taking the initiative; access to them is limited; every attempt is made to see that nothing distracts from the intended sound bite of the day.

It is not as if, one participant says, you give the press a script with the sound bite circled in red and say, "This is it; ignore all else."

It's like a child's game: You get to say exactly one sentence a day. Reporters find it degrading. Almost no

one has anything good to say about sound-bite politics — so let me try.

First, a brief message can still mean something. Politics is conducted in shorthand, and whole lines of arguments and volumes of fact can be summarized in a 10-second sentence — or in a political cartoon.

Second, television gives some real insight into candidates' character and priorities, even in contrived settings. To govern is to choose. John Kennedy said, and to campaign in sound bites is to choose too: to choose the one thing you want to say today.

Finally, sound-bite politics is better than no politics at all. Most of this year's voters, with little knowledge of the candidates and little personality at stake, are determined to ignore politics. Campaigns can't force voters to read position papers — they must get information to them where they are. So two sets of managers in Washington and Boston deploy their candidates trying to outmaneuver these sets of producers in New York deploying their reporters and cameramen.

That's today's version of electoral democracy, which, as Churchill said, is the worst possible system except for all the others that have been tried.

—Michael Barone, Washington Post.

This Draining of Latin Resources Must Stop

By Richard E. Feinberg

WASHINGTON — Latin American nations, already deeply in debt to private banks, are now also being drained by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. These institutions are siphoning about \$2 billion annually from Latin America. At their meetings next week in Berlin, the agencies must consider how to reverse this destructive trend.

Began only last year, the perverse transfer of resources from depressed Latin American economies to the official agencies could extend into the 1990s if loan payments continue to mount more rapidly than new loans. Repayments of principal and interest received by the IMF and the World Bank rose from \$1.6 billion in 1981 to \$8.7 billion last year and are still rising. And new lending by the IMF has declined sharply. The World Bank is increasing loans, but not fast enough. Of course, lenders should be repaid. But Latin America badly needs capital to spur modernization. And U.S. interests are ill-served by a capital drain that dries up export markets and endangers regional democracies.

The international agencies are not strapped for funds. The IMF is hoarding \$40 billion in loanable hard currencies, another \$40 billion in gold and lines of credit from several capital-surplus nations. The World Bank is now receiving a capital injection of \$7.5 billion. However, the international bodies are only part of the transfer problem. The commercial banks have

On Campus, Some Lessons On Progress

By Flora Lewis

HANOVER, New Hampshire — Dartmouth College has begun its fall term with a celebration of its 150th anniversary of coeducation.

During the opening ceremony, which I was privileged to attend, Scott Sims, the student leader chosen to address the convocation, told me he planned to apply for a Rhodes scholarship. "Did you try for it when you were a senior?" he asked. He was astonished when I said that no women were accepted when I was in college.

He had sung with pride the new Dartmouth alma mater song, which no longer has anything about "Frenchmen and Indians" and includes the lines, "for the sons of old Dartmouth, for the daughters of Dartmouth." Apparently some old grads complained when it was introduced, but it is taken for granted now.

What seems long ago is the current crop in colleges is really quite recent. Some things have changed significantly in a generation. A professor remembered that she was one of the first women admitted to the faculty, a little more than 20 years ago, and then was excluded from the regular faculty lunch of her department because it was quite enough for a woman to be allowed to teach.

A male professor suggested that the word coeducation should be considered obsolete. It is just education. Why are males at college "students" and females at college "coeds"?

I went to the University of California, Los Angeles, which as a state university was always coeducational, and it never occurred to us that it was odd for only women to be called "coeds." In fact, there was a high percentage of women because it had begun as a teacher training college.

Provoked by a high school teacher who urged the class to think of an occupation and to write off to inquire about the necessary preparation, I had asked the State Department how to apply for the Foreign Service. That was not long before World War II.

The answer came with a series of sample examinations of the type that had to be passed, and a log letter.

It began by explaining that "while we are forbidden by law to refuse to consider women, you will understand that you will automatically be marked down 20 percent in the oral."

Since it added that only the top 20 percent of those who take the exams would be eligible for appointment, obviously a woman would have to be almost perfect on the written tests.

Even then, it went on: "For the following 27 reasons, it is difficult for us to assign posts to women." Among the reasons were that some countries did not welcome women diplomats, that others might be too dangerous; and there was a series of essentially frivolous arguments and clichés.

If, the letter said, no assignment has been made at the end of two years, you can reapply and take the examinations once more, but only once.

I started work as a newspaperwoman before I reached the minimum age to apply to the State Department, so I never found out what might have happened. Nor did I regret it.

But Dartmouth reminded me what it was like to have to take closed doors as a given. And it reminded me that the assumption of blocked opportunity is not over yet.

Three young women in a row interviewed me for local media. Each wanted to know, "What is it like to be a woman journalist?" They did not mean, what is it like to be a woman. They know. Do they ask men, "What is it like to be a man journalist?"

A black woman who was escorting me said she understood my irritation on race. "What is it like to be a black journalist?" What it is supposed to be like is to do your job like everybody else.

The chances have vastly improved for both of us, more for me than for her, but then I am a good deal older.

After all, Dartmouth, with 40 percent women undergraduates and still a top reputation, has shown that the adjustment needn't be so hard as stubborn tradition tried to make it.

Some things don't change much. The big campus issue now is student resentment of a ruling by the board of trustees that freshmen cannot join fraternities or sororities.

The trivial and the earnest persist side by side, and they always will. In jerks and fits, the society is moving to confront responsibilities.

The big debate about the approach to college education remains necessary. Dartmouth reflects that America has come a ways toward being serious about opportunity, and that it still has a good way to go.

The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: A Death in Africa

LONDON — The news of the death of James Jameson has been received here with universal regret. It was the talk in all the clubs to-day [Sept. 22]. The strongest feeling expressed was that of utter disgust at the loss of so good a man in so doubtful a quest. The Pall Mall says: The sad death of Mr. Jameson, following so closely upon the assassination of Major Bartlehol, and upon the other recent news from the Aruwimi district, should surely put an end to any more "relief expeditions" — at any rate until something certain reaches us from either Emin or Stanley. Mr. Jameson was a son of a member of the well known firm of Dublin distillers of that name. He was so eager to join Mr. Stanley's expedition, to which he was attached as naturalist, that he contributed a large sum (£15,000, it is said) towards the expenses. It is hoped that the Emin Pasha relief expedition will be organized and able to leave Zanzibar next January.

1913: A Near Collapse

ALBANY — Every member of the impeachment Council except one Senator voted to-night [Sept. 23] that the impeachment proceedings against Governor Sulzer are valid. When Mr. Sulzer was informed that this important adverse action had been taken he almost collapsed.

1938: Hurricane Hits U.S.

NEW YORK — The death toll of the worst tropical hurricane to hit the Northeastern seaboard in the last half-century rose late tonight [Sept. 22] to 286 as the storm blew itself out in southern Canada after driving thousands of people from their homes in six states. Whole towns were wiped out in the eight-hour passage of the hurricane, which roared across the Atlantic Coast at a velocity of seventy-five to 100 miles an hour. It is estimated that 3,000 have been hospitalized and 8,000 made homeless.

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OPINION

Congress Shouldn't Support The Costly Protection Habit

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON—Few U.S. industries receive more protection from imports than textiles and apparel. Quotas limit imports. Tariffs are still high, averaging about 22 percent on apparel. In 1986, this protection raised clothing expenses for a typical American family about \$240. For every extra job saved in the United States, consumers pay about \$50,000. So what do these industries want? More protection.

Congress is complying, and it is hard to say anything kind about the result. Legislation approved by the House and Senate would limit growth of textile and apparel imports to a mere 1 percent annually. Clothing costs would rise further. Poor families would be hurt most, because they spend a larger share of their income on clothes. All this shows is that trade protection is addictive.

Guiding the legislation through the Senate is Ernest Hollings of South Carolina. Back in 1960, when Mr. Hollings was his state's governor, he successfully urged John Kennedy, during his presidential campaign, to support action to restrict textile imports. In 1961, the Kennedy administration began negotiating quotas on cotton products. Since then, restrictions have been progressively toughened and extended to more products.

The time has long passed when protection might be justified as a way of "saving jobs. Consider South Carolina's unemployment rate (4.7 percent in July) is below the national average. True, textile employment dropped about 30,000 (22 percent) from 1980 to 1987. But the state's total employment jumped 206,000 in the same period. Textile jobs now account for only one in 10 nonfarm jobs; in 1950, the share was one in three. The decline mostly reflects the growth of other jobs.

Listening to Mr. Hollings's rhetoric, you would think that imports had obliterated the textile and apparel industries. Not so. Imports are highest in apparel, where they had 94 percent of domestic consumption in 1987. In textiles, import penetration was much lower. It was 5 percent for yarns and 14 percent for the industrial and household textiles that go into sheets and towels.

It is important to distinguish between the textile and apparel industries. Textiles is highly automated, and the drop in its work force (down 123,000 since 1980 to 725,000) mostly reflects the adoption of faster, more efficient machinery. Production has been rising slowly. By contrast, apparel has always been labor intensive. Lots of workers are always losing their jobs, because small companies constantly go in and out of business.

The wonder is that Congress is considering this dreary legislation at all. It flagrantly violates America's foreign trade obligations and surely would provoke retaliation by other countries against U.S. exports. Any gains made by U.S. textile and apparel workers probably would be offset by losses in other industries.

For years, protectionists have sought to make their cause respectable. "Managed trade" is one idea they have tried to peddle. Free trade may be economically efficient, the argument goes, but it is socially undesirable. Import surges cause too much unemployment too quickly. It is better to negotiate import restrictions. Everyone ultimately benefits. Exporting countries can predict their markets. Industries in importing countries can adapt to new competition or contract gradually.

It sounds reasonable. But in practice, "managed trade" is a sham. Textiles and apparel are no exception. Once industries get protection, they simply want more. The United States has had quotas on sugar imports since 1934. Imports have been cut so severely in the 1980s that they are now a third of what they were in 1982. U.S. sugar prices are about double the world level.

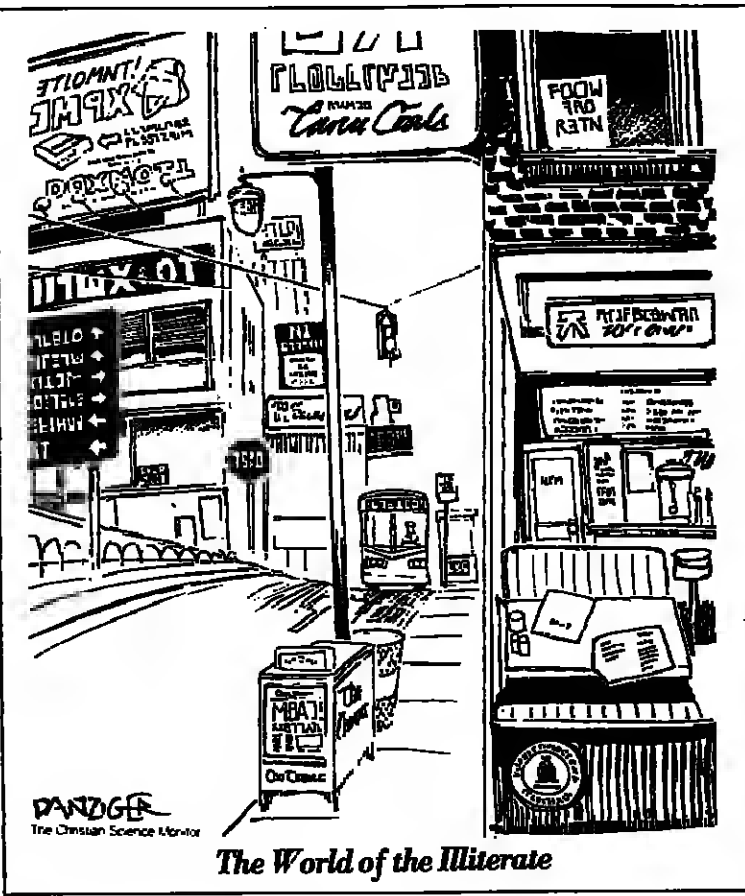
Or take steel. In 1983, the Reagan administration negotiated import quotas on steel that expire in 1989. Because the U.S. industry has improved its competitiveness, any need for protection has diminished. From 1982 to 1987, the cost of producing a ton of steel dropped from about \$700 to \$480. Still, the industry wants the quotas renewed and tightened. Protection is being used to raise prices.

This is not managed trade; it is protection. The point of trade is to raise living standards of all countries. Inevitably, that means specialization. Countries' export industries are those where relative efficiency is highest. Of course, there is some disruption. All economic changes — from new technologies, for example — risk disruption. But are Americans better off because they export computers and import clothes and shoes? The answer is yes.

Mr. Hollings and other supporters of the textile bill seem oblivious to this logic. The logic works especially well in clothing. Developing countries with large numbers of low-skilled workers can make clothes inexpensively. Export earnings then enable them to buy more advanced consumer products and machinery from developed countries. What Mr. Hollings proposes is a policy to depress the living standards of Americans and the Third World.

But why should he care? The great beneficiaries of the drive for more trade restrictions are political middlemen. These are legislators, lawyers, lobbyists, publicists and consultants. The more power is centralized in Washington, the more important they become. So Mr. Hollings's stance is as self-interested as it is undesirable. President Reagan has promised to veto the textile bill. It does not appear that Mr. Hollings and friends have enough votes to override the veto. Good: The sooner this legislation is killed, the better.

The Washington Post.



The World of the Illiterate

If Bradley Can't Read, Apply the Stick

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — The debate roars over U.S. illiteracy, the highest in the industrial world, we are told by one of Michael Dukakis's aides. We must raise teachers' salaries, a commentator notes, leaving unexplored the question whether a particular teacher should be earning more money (answer: perhaps yes, perhaps that teacher should be fired). If it is true that there are about 25 million people in America who are functionally illiterate, notwithstanding compulsory schooling and the world's highest per capita expenditure on those schoolchildren, then something more basic is wrong than meetings of the Republican or Democratic high commands are likely to uncover.

It seems clear that there is much too much of the carrot-and-stick approach to the problem. We learn from statisticians that the average child by the time he reaches 12th grade has spent 15,000 hours watching television, which is about as much time as he spends sleeping, and often the two activities are indistinguishable. One-third of manufacturing companies are said to need to begin their training of their freshly employed by teaching them to read and write.

The temptation today is to blame anybody for anything that goes wrong, rather than to blame somebody. There are clearly three bodies to blame when one spots a 15-year-old illiterate:

the parent, the teacher and the child.

For those who have not experienced the problem of illiteracy, they should know that it can be an extraordinarily vexing problem. The captain of a schooler I owned was begged by a 15-year-old boy named Bradley to take him aboard as

MEANWHILE

a cabin boy. Bradley's greatest skill was fishing. Three lines would go down over the side with apparently identical lures. Bradley's line would, time after time, come up with the grouper. You could ask him to teach you a jar of ketchup and it would arrive, its size and design memorized. What distinguished the summer with Bradley in memory is that I had as guests on board a half-dozen intellectual swashbucklers, each one of whom personally undertook to teach Bradley how to read. They left broken in spirit, and Bradley happily illiterate.

The time has come to apply the stick. Here are concrete suggestions:

1. The student who, at the end of first grade, does not know how to read, yields every afternoon of the week to his teacher. The teacher divides the student's time between mowing the lawn, scrubbing the latrines and practicing reading. The mo-

ment the child passes a reading test, he is released from conscript duty. Teachers who fail in the course of a term to instruct all but the minority who are pathologically troubled must move to another department of teaching, or out of the school.

2. Identity cards will be standard equipment among children, as they are among college students wishing to go in a bar to order a drink. Any student under age 13 is not permitted inside a movie office and reads a couple of lines of print flashed on the wall.

3. Now comes the killer. No 16-year-old need apply for a driver's license without giving ample evidence that he can read. We are told that the written tests administered by most states are frequently outwitted by students capable of memorizing answers and ticking them off in correct multiple choice brackets.

Already we can see that the two presidential candidates are preparing to make the issue a national political controversy. Too bad, because it oughtn't to be, and the two sides oughtn't to disagree about the desirable approach.

There is nothing wrong with the children. One must suppose, else the scientists would have warned us that we were breeding cretins. It is not so. But we are breeding a class of people who blame others for the illiteracy of their children.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The '88 Race: Rhetoric, Foreign Policy and the Pledge

Regarding the report "Bush Escalates Debate on Pledge to Flag" (Aug. 26):

With his comments on the Pledge of Allegiance, George Bush is duplicating dangerous mistakes of past presidents. In the past, when certain presidents placed themselves above the law, the American people wisely reasserted the supremacy of the constitution. In 1937, the Congress and the American people educated Franklin Roosevelt to this principle by rejecting his bid to "pack" the Supreme Court with supporters of his New Deal legislation. Richard Nixon was driven out of office in 1974 after he and his aides decided that Mr. Nixon's re-election was more important than obeying the laws. More recently, in the Iran-contra affair, the Reagan administration's circumvention of the Boland amendment marred Ronald Reagan's presidency.

Mr. Bush's ridicule of Governor Michael Dukakis's attempt to uphold the constitution (as interpreted by the Supreme Court in 1943 in the case West Virginia Board of Education vs. Barnette) should reveal to voters where Mr. Bush places the constitution of the United States of America: below his own ideas of what is right and wrong.

JOSHUA F. ROZEN,
THUY-HOA NGUYEN,
Rome.

Anthony Lewis, in two opinion columns on the U.S. presidential campaign ("In That Plank, Bush Backs a Sneak Attack on Liberty," Aug. 19, and "What Dukakis Should Do About all the Low Blows," Sept. 1) attacks George Bush for calling Michael Dukakis a "card-carrying member of the American Civil Liberties Union." He asserts that this phrasing is "a sly attempt to mimic the Red-baiting rhetoric of the late Senator Joe McCarthy."

It is Mr. Dukakis himself who has been quoted as saying, "I'm a card-carrying member of the American Civil Liberties Union." Mr. Bush is out imitating Joseph McCarthy; he is faithfully repeating Mr. Dukakis's own words.

According to William A. Donohue, author of "The Politics of the American Civil Liberties Union," the ACLU is on record against the words "under God" in the Pledge of Allegiance and believes that all drugs, including crack, should be legalized. It argued unsuccessfully before the Supreme Court that the First Amendment protected the sale and distribution of child pornography.

Rather than changing the subject from Mr. Dukakis's membership in the ACLU to the manner in which Mr. Bush brought it up, it might be more helpful to American voters if Mr. Lewis would discuss the issues on which Mr. Dukakis agrees and disagrees with the ACLU.

David Savage of the Los Angeles Times recently reported that "Dukakis and his staff have refused detailed replies. Dukakis has not delineated where he differs from the ACLU positions."

CLIFF KINCAID,
Accuracy in Media,
Washington.

Regarding the report "Dukakis's Foreign Policy Origins" (Sept. 3):

While I would be more comfortable with Mr. Bush in a crisis, I wonder whether crisis management or day-to-day policy is more important. Surely the routine handling of relations with friends and foes, which affects everyone from the cattle farmer in Sudan to the corn farmer in Nebraska, takes precedence over the possibility of a hijacking or (God forbid!) a Marxist insurgency in a small Caribbean country. Isn't it better to focus on a policy of action rather than reaction?

I would rather feel a little uncomfortable with Mr. Dukakis's lack of experience in a possible crisis than endure four or eight more years of our government routinely dealing with drug-traffickers, terrorist nations and the like.

NICK TONKIN,
Goteborg, Sweden.

President Reagan displayed great statesmanship and moral responsibility when he accepted a start of mutual disarmament. Bot Mr. Bush shows no sign of such statesmanship. He declares, "The

Cold War is not over," while his running mate, Dan Quayle, says: "Perestroika is Stalinism" and "It is unfortunate that Gorbachev has a style that is pleasing to the West." I shudder to think that men of such mentality should decide on peace — and on our lives.

T. KUNKE,
Amsterdam.

Regarding "Campaign or Pudding, This Is Tasteless" (Aug. 27-28):

I agree with Richard Cohen: "Remove them both!" Why should the American people be forced to accept either one of these two vacillating nonentities as president?

HARRIET S. DANNENHAUER,
London.

Regarding "Dukakis Themes: Prosperity and Family" (Sept. 2):

According to the article, Mr. Dukakis's campaign aides have stated that they intend to make restoring America's competitive edge a major issue.

In May 1987 in Zurich, the Foreign Commercial Service of the U.S. Department of Commerce and the American Chamber of Commerce co-sponsored a "meet America business week" aimed at promoting American-made products. Fourteen U.S. states were represented at this event. I met with a representative of the Massachusetts Office of International Trade and gave him a list of products from his state that I was interested in importing into the European market.

I was told that the office would process my request and that I would be put in contact with the companies involved. That was the last I ever heard, though I sent a telex to the state trade office in Boston after waiting for some time with no response. I never received a reply to the telex either.

Is this an example of how Mr. Dukakis, the Massachusetts governor, would go about restoring America's competitive edge abroad?

WILLIAM OLENIK,
Sion, Switzerland.

I awoke from a bad dream last night and finally realized who George Bush reminded me of: Calvin Coolidge.

JAY LUSH,
Sussex, England.

Disney World Repeater

I wonder if Roberts Burger ("Escape From Disney World," Letters, Aug. 10) went to the same Orlando attraction that we have visited four times. It is true that at certain times, and for certain rides, long lines do exist. But out all the time. And the "crying children being pulled along by grim-faced mothers and fathers" simply do not want to leave. For me and my family, Disney World is the vacation kingdom of the world. We hope to return in 1989.

C. ANTHONY WOOD,
Pinner, England.

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TRAVEL

- Genuine Beijing Duck
- A Naturopathic Alpine Trail
- Disappearing Women Chefs

Touring India In a Private Railroad Car

by Steven R. Weisman

CHASING after the glittering prize of India more than 400 years ago, Mogul invaders used both military might and statecraft to subdue those who stood in their way. Today the legends surrounding their battles and alliances with the most romantic features of the country's history. For the traveler, dozens of crumbling palaces and forts dotting the wooded hills and rocky deserts of Rajasthan and Madhya states offer a glimpse at how the Hindu princes once lived and fought.

The ideal excursion among the Rajput landmarks is by train, but my wife and I had not undertaken such a journey after three and a half years in India. Then some friends proposed an expedition to several scattered palaces, using a rather unorthodox mode of train travel that is not easily accessible. We rented a sleeping car and arranged with Indian Railways to attach it to regularly running trains along a predetermined route, an endeavor that took weeks of planning. At each station stop, the railway detached our air-conditioned car from the train and shunted it to a siding, where it received electricity and water. At night the car served as our traveling hotel and during the day as a stationary respite and rendezvous for 13 travelers who needed a refuge from stifling humid July heat in one of India's hottest regions.

For three days, we were like voyagers on an ocean liner, stopping leisurely at these exotic ports of call, venturing forth each morning filled with a sense of adventure and romance.

The most famous landmarks in Rajasthan lie in the string of cities that draw thousands of tourists each year — Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur. The places we chose are less well traveled but contain many equally remarkable buildings and dramatic settings. Our itinerary covered Datta, Orchha, Kotah, Bundi and environs in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

We started on a Friday evening from New Delhi, where our car was attached to the Dada Express for Jhansi. We toasted our journey with champagne and chocolate almond cake.

The first night was not particularly restful, as we had to get used to the swaying and the clackety-clack. Nine of us slept in the car's bunks, the rest on the floor on mattresses supplied by the train. Our stateroom had polished dark wood paneling, a portrait sketch of Mohandas K. Gandhi, red carpeting, a sofa and two easy chairs, large windows that offered views of the countryside.

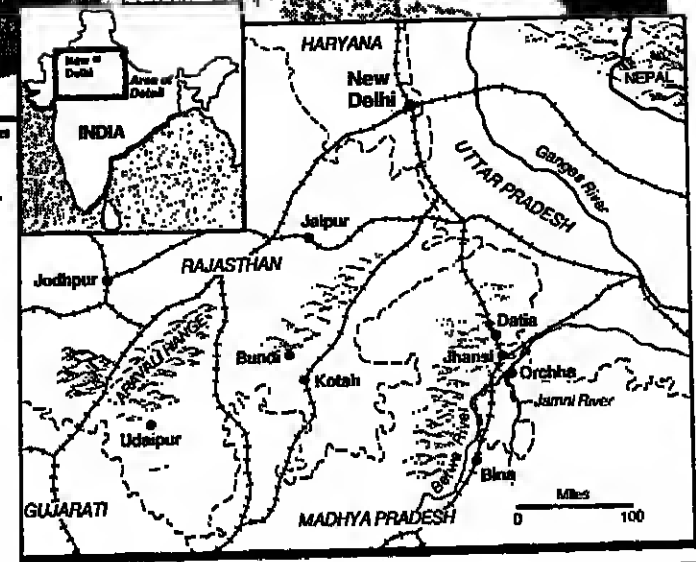
The little room evolved into a place of raucous but friendly arguments, jokes and stories, songs and gossip, helped along by wine, beer and Champagne. We had prepared much of our food in advance. One couple brought their cook and another employee to assist the staff provided by the train, which included an engineer to insure the air-conditioning kept working and take care of the water hookup.

We arrived at Jhansi shortly after dawn. The automobiles that we had arranged to pick us up were nowhere in sight, so three of us ventured into town to find three cars for the day. In

Continued on page 11



A trip by private rail car affords glimpses of crumbling palaces and monuments from a bygone era in India.



TRAVELER'S CHOICE

Visiting Tokyo Stock Exchange

The Tokyo Stock Exchange's new main office building, completed five months ago, is now open to visitors. Tours are given in English, and the activity on the trading floor, as in photo below, can be viewed from a gallery on the second floor. There, visitors can use personal computers that simulate the buying and selling of stocks. A robot demonstrates the meaning of the traders' hand signals. And to help better understand financial facts Professor Stocks, a mechanical puppet, gives lectures, as a telephone provides English translation. The Tokyo Stock Exchange (2-1 Nihombashi, Kaibuto-Cho, Chuo-Ku, Tokyo; tel: 666-0141) is near the Kayaba-Cho station on the Tozai or Hibiya lines or the Edo Basu station on the Toei-Asakusa line. Visitor's gallery hours are weekdays from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. and Saturdays 9 to 11:30 A.M.



New Museum for Rivera Mural

The earthquakes that struck Mexico City in 1985 destroyed or damaged some of the city's renowned murals, but "Dreams of a Sunday Afternoon in the Alameda," one of Diego Rivera's most controversial, was saved, moved and restored and is now on display in a special museum. The mural, unveiled in 1948, originally adorned the dining room of a hotel that faced Alameda Park. It depicts scenes of Mexico's history in the daydreams of some of the park's most famous visitors. The work was the subject of controversy when it was unveiled because it contained the legend "God does not exist." It was closed to the public for eight years until Rivera agreed to alter the legend. The Museo Mural de Diego Rivera (Balderas and Colon, just west of Alameda Park; tel: 510-2329) is open Tuesday through Sunday.

Bhutan Raises Travelers' Fees

For the first time in eight years, Bhutan, in the Himalayas on India's northeast border, is raising the daily fees that it charges travelers. Since 1980 Bhutan has charged tour companies a fee of \$130 per person per day, and a trekking fee of \$95 a day. The trekking fee is for those who do not stay in hotels but join hiking and camping tours. Those fees are passed on to tourists who sign up for trips. As of Jan. 1, Bhutan will increase tour-group rates for the peak tourist season — April and October — to \$250 a day for tourists and to \$130 a day for trekkers.

New American Larousse

If there is a culinary bible, it is Larousse Gastronomique. This monumental tome by Prosper Montagné, originally published in France by Librairie Larousse in 1938, is an alphabetical listing of ingredients, dishes, utensils and historical references, with thousands of recipes along the way. It was published in English in 1961, and has been reprinted dozens of times. Now Crown Publishers Inc. has brought out a revised American edition, based on a new British one. It costs \$50, has 1,193 pages and includes entries that had not appeared before, among them banana split, kiwi, spring roll, food additives, microwave ovens, dietetic food and labeling. These changes came from the new French edition, published in 1984 by Editions of Robert J. Courtois and published in 1984 by Librairie Larousse. The British edition, which costs £25, is brained Larousse. The British edition, in London. The editor of the American version, Jennifer Harvey Lang, spent a year working with about 13,000 pages of the translators' work. Her assignment was to clarify the entries for American readers. "The translation was done in England, where certain terms such as caster sugar, piping bag and crisps, meaning potato chips, are different from ours," she said. For all its weight and authority, Larousse is of inestimable value as a reference for professionals and amateurs because so much of what we know and appreciate in cooking derives from France.

An Imperial City On the Danube

by Alan Levy

REGENSBURG, West Germany — Chroniclers have recorded no fewer than 77 names attributed to Regensburg throughout history. The Celts called it Rathaspona in pre-Christian times. The Romans called it Castra Regina when Marcus Aurelius pitched his camp there in 179, and later Ratisbona, and you can still pass through Roman gates — notably the Porta Praetoria, downtown. It became Regensburg in 788, the just 12 centuries ago, when Charlemagne annexed the city to the Frankish Empire.

On the northernmost bend in the Danube's flow from the Black Forest to the Black Sea, Regensburg thrived for more than a millennium as a crossroads of Europe's main trade routes. Such a mecca inevitably attracted the best and the brightest minds: Saints Wolfgang in the 10th

century and Albertus Magnus in the 13th both were bishops of Regensburg; Baron Melchior Grimm, the French man of letters, was born here in 1723, and the astronomer Johannes Kepler died here in 1630 while trying to collect a debt.

The city took its tone from Italy, where rich Regensburg merchants so admired the crenelated medieval towers that they came home and built their residences as narrow towers. They topped out at 13 stories, though the tallest of the dozen surviving 13th-century skyscrapers are the nine-story Golden Tower and the seven-story Baumburger Tower, which now houses Ulm's Dumpling Bakery.

"Anyone who visited Regensburg but did not walk across the old Stone Bridge," heard no bells ringing and saw no Jews was not really in Regensburg," a medieval saying went, alluding to the city's status as a cen-

Continued on page 11

Change Money! Change Money! Asian Guideposts

by Jane Alice Karr

ONE old Asia hand likes to tell of an encounter at the airport restaurant in Guilin, China. The left side of the menu was printed in English, the right in Chinese. Entrées were identical, prices were not.

"The food in English is better," the waiter explained. "Then bring me the bad cheap food," the customer insisted. The waiter considered. "No," he said. Why? "Foreign friends must pay more." Why? "Because they have more."

Throughout Asia, it is believed with conviction that tourists possess great sums of money and can afford to pay more than the local people for goods and services. The Chinese government, for instance, sanctions inflated prices for travelers, sometimes up to 200 percent over the normal rates.

Following is a sampling of money matters that affect the visitor to Asia. Of course, it is illegal to deal with black markets, which flourish when a government regulates the flow of hard currency. But how one decides to cope with currency restrictions is largely a matter of conscience.

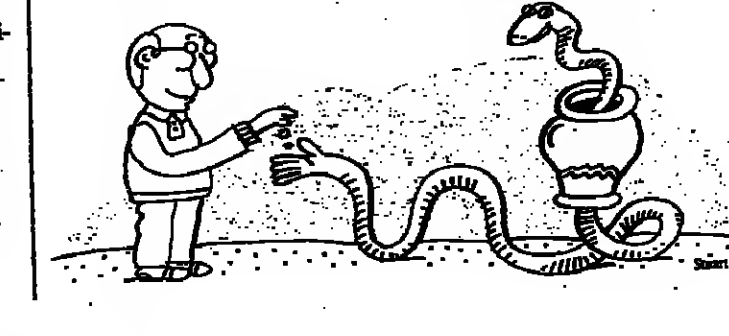
China

Especially in the south, the chorus remains the same: "Changemoneychangemoney!" The Chinese, however, are not after dollars. They are after Foreign Exchange Certificates, or FECs. The government introduced FECs in 1980 for use by visitors, saying at the time that the system would "insulate the domestic economy from foreign demand." Only foreign exchange notes can buy imports, which helps limit scarce goods to foreigners.

All this has fueled a booming black market for the certificates. Though the face value is the same as that of RMB (renminbi, or people's money), Chinese will offer a foreigner up to 75 extra RMB for every 100 FEC. In places that accept both currencies, a sign for Product X might read FEC 10, RMB 16.

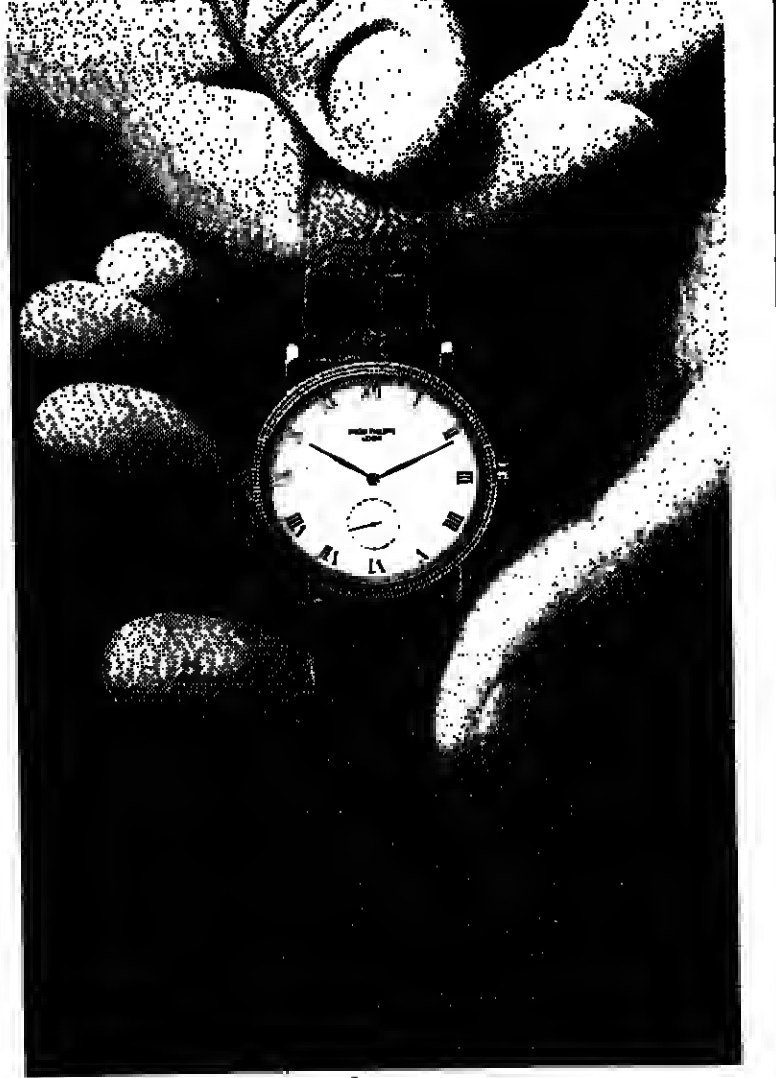
Visitors are supposed to negotiate in FEC, local people in RMB. But when

Continued on page 11



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TRAVEL

Duck By Way Of Beijing

by Edward A. Gargan

BEIJING, which in recent decades seemed content to ignore its dynastic past and culture as somehow corrupt, has even as it rushes toward modernity, taken to collecting accounts of the customs and mores of the past century from its elderly citizenry.

The very first duck house in Beijing, Yin writes, was the Convenient and Friendly Shop, which was on Rice Market Lane. But the most famous, he says, was the Accumulated Virtue Roast Duck Restaurant, founded during the reign of the Qing Emperor Qianlong in the mid-18th century and a bit to the west of the Convention, near the Old Front Gate of the city wall.

The ritual of eating the duck varies considerably. In some restaurants, the duck is merely one dish in a larger meal. At the Accumulated Virtue, it is the centerpiece, with other delicacies prepared from the duck's tongue, feet and liver served as discrete elements of the dinner.

At the best duck houses, two waiters, both wearing white gloves, wheel the whole duck on a trolley to the table. One server will lift the duck on the platter and present it for the guests' approval, much the way a sommelier offers a bottle of Bordeaux for inspection. Next to the duck are several dishes, one with scallion slivers, a second with hoisin sauce, tianmianjiang (a sweet sauce made of fermented flour) or a sweet bean sauce. A third plate contains wafer-thin wheat pancakes.

In some restaurants, the waiter begins the carving by lopping off the head with a cleaver and slicing it in half, then setting it aside as a garnish with tail meat. However, at Windows on the World, one of the best duck



In cooking, the duck's skin is turned crisp over oven flames.

restaurants in Beijing, the head is left on. (Feet are always taken off before the duck is presented.) The waiter then carves thin crescent-shaped pieces from the breast. Each slice should have a rim of brown skin covering a narrow band of fat, both of which edge a slice of rosy red meat.

MEANWHILE, the second waiter plucks a slice or two of duck from the pile, dips it in the hoisin sauce and places it on the center of the pancake. On top of the slices, slivers of scallion are scattered, and then, using chopsticks, the waiter deftly folds the hot pancake into small, slightly oblong bundles.

Properly prepared, Peking duck — as it is long known in the West — should be juicy and firm; its taste should be gently sweetish, balanced by the tang of the scallions and the flat, neutral doughy background of the pancake. Peking duck should produce an instinctive pause after consuming the first duck roll, while the mouth sorts through the rainbow of tastes and textures. As the diners are savoring their first mouthful or two, the waiters place the finished plate of duck slices on the table together with the pancakes, scallions and sauce; the guests are then burdened with the task of assembling their own pancake roll of duck.

Cai — whose full title as special class roast duck technician does not possess the panache of his position as one of China's few master duck chefs — has 800 ducks brought in daily from a farm in a suburb called Shunyi, about 25 miles (40 kilometers) from the city center.

"My teacher was Zhang Wenzhou, a famous chef who worked at the old Accumulated Virtue by Qianmen, the front gate," said the 60-year-old Cai, "and he learned from Sun

Ziju, one of the great duck chefs at the end of the Qing dynasty. I came here in 1944 when I was 16. I've been here 44 years. Like everyone who starts out, I began by killing the ducks, stripping the feathers off. It takes 20 years working up to become a head chef. It takes 30 years to become a master chef." When a young man (all the cooks at the Accumulated Virtue are male) begins his apprenticeship at the Accumulated Virtue, he must learn everything, from cleaning kitchens and ovens to making pancakes and other duck dishes, such as cold duck's feet, fried duck tongue and duck liver.

After they are killed, the feathers are removed and the ducks are moved to the preparation room on the ground floor of the Accumulated Virtue. Ducks must be at least 5½ pounds (2.5 kilograms). According to Cai, the two most important things are first to blow air under the duck's skin and then to take out the insides from a small hole under the wing. The ducks then hang for two days.

There are kitchens and duck ovens on each of the four floors that serve as dining areas in the Accumulated Virtue. In the kitchen on the second floor, Cai worked his way down a rack of 40 or so drying ducks hung by cast-iron hooks through their necks, pressing his finger into the skin of the ducks as he walked along. "By blowing air in," he said, "it makes sure that the skin and meat of the duck are soft. It also makes the duck look plump and full. The ducks have to hang at least one day, although we prefer that they hang for two days. If you take a duck too soon, the meat is just too tough."

Cai selected a duck and walked to a long metal table near two sweltering brick ovens. Then, holding the duck in one hand, he

ladled caramel-colored sugar water over its skin to give it color.

After wetting the duck, an oven assistant maneuvered the bird into the glowing interior of the oven with an eight-foot pole to cook for about 40 minutes. Logs are stacked at the mouth of the oven, not along the floor of the oven's interior, and the heat is sucked into the oven by venting through a flue. From time to time, an oven assistant grabs a duck with the pole and waves it back and forth briskly through the flames, a bit like a train conductor signaling an engineer with a lantern, a process that Cai said helped make the skin crispier.

Nearly three quarters of an hour later, Cai ordered the duck retrieved from the oven and placed it on a large round plate. "It should be a deep red color, like dates," he said, nodding his head in approval. "The smell should be fresh, and the duck skin should cling to the meat. The meat should not fall off the skin. Also, too much fat is not so good. But there should be some fat, but it needs to be with the meat so it tastes better."

Beijing, not surprisingly, boasts a plethora of restaurants that serve Peking duck. What follows is a sampling:

THE Quanjude Accumulated Virtue Roast Duck Restaurant (32 Qianmen Dajie in the Chongwen district) is the biggest place in town. A duck dinner with everything costs about 50 yuan a person, about \$13.50.

Although Peking duck is but one of the many dishes served at Windows on the World (on the 27th floor of the Citic building, at 19 Jianguomenwai Dajie), this predominantly Cantonese-style restaurant serves some of the best duck in town. In addition, the restaurant is managed by several efficient and disciplined maitres d'hotel from Hong Kong who insure top-flight service, a rarity in Beijing. One duck costs \$15.

The Beijing Wangfujing Quanjude Roast Duck Restaurant, another in the Accumulated Virtue chain of duck houses, is at 13 Shuaiyuan Lu, just up Wangfujing Street from the Beijing Hotel. A duck dinner runs about \$16 a person.

Lili Restaurant (30 Qianmen Dajie) serves duck dinners for about \$11 a person, although you can purchase just the duck with pancakes for \$6.50.

The China Garden Restaurant (at the Lido Holiday Inn, Jichang Road) is another Hong Kong-managed restaurant that has excellent service and very good duck — although the duck is only one item on a larger menu. A duck alone, without anything else, runs about \$13, while a dinner can run anywhere from upward of \$50 a person.

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THE FREQUENT TRAVELER Looking for a Fair Deal On Airline Reservations

by Roger Collis

AS (almost) everyone knows, the hottest travel issue these days is the games airlines play with computer reservation systems. CRS bias — by which airlines manipulate display screens in favor of their own flights to the detriment of competitors — can deprive passengers of travel options for a cheaper fare, more convenient itinerary or better service.

For airlines, the name of the game is to install their own CRS exclusively in a travel agent's office. By offering the agent "override" commissions, cash bonuses for switching flights and other inducements, airlines can influence the quality of information and service that an agent provides to his customers. The introduction of "intelligent" terminals linked to the super CRSs that are being developed gives the agent more power to add his own bias to that of the CRS and further lead the customer astray.

The CRS debate is mainly focused on competitive antitrust issues and codes of conduct for fair play on the primary displays (transparency is the buzzword). But the real issue for consumers is how to get a fair deal from the travel agent. This depends on forcing the agent to be your travel planner, a broker of travel services, rather than a distributor for an airline. Easier said than done. The harder the agent works at finding you a better deal the less money he makes.

Arthur Lydall, travel manager at Chevron in London, says: "Agents work hard but they're inclined just to read off a video display unit. He doesn't have the inclination or time to look for better options, unless you ask him. The only way to counteract bias is to be a better purchaser."

"The traveler has to be better informed than in the past and be prepared to ask some tough questions," says Geoffrey Lipman, executive director of the International Foundation of Airline Passengers Associations in Geneva. "He has got to give more thought to his specifications and to know the system."

The good news is that the so-called super CRSs being developed by groups of airlines in Europe and Asia to meet the challenge of the two major U.S. systems (American Airlines' Sabre and United's Apollo) will eliminate the blatant bias of the individual airline CRSs they are planned to replace. Amadeus (Lufthansa, SAS, Finnair, Air France, Iberia), Galileo (British Airways, Aer Lingus, KLM, Sabena, Swissair, Austrian Airlines, Alitalia, TAP Air Portugal, Olympic), Abacus (Cathay Pacific, Thai) and Fantasia (JAL, Qantas) should be working by the end of 1989. Competition should provide checks and balances. Amadeus and Galileo will be subject to a European Community code of conduct for CRSs which is expected to become law by the end of this year. This reflects the present rules of the U.S. Department of Transportation.

Says Lipman: "We are very positive, but very wary about the super CRSs. On balance they're a great development for the public as a one-stop travel service for plane tickets, hotels, car rentals, rail and lots of other things. However, there's still potential for source bias and secondary bias. What we'd like to see is a code of conduct for the agent, let alone a code for airlines."

Neither the EC code of conduct, nor the U.S. rules govern the agent-traveler relationship. Consumer Reports magazine suggested in its June issue that the problem of bias is not the CRS but that of override commissions to the agent, and that agents should be forced to reveal to customers the commissions and incentives they get.

Any bias passed on to you from your travel agent depends on what CRS he has and how motivated he is to go into this system and find the best deals for you. U.S. studies have shown that 80 percent of all reservations are made from the first screen with most of the remainder coming from the

second. (On busy routes there may be as many as 20 screens.) So is your agent prepared to spend another half-hour calling up additional screens for a more convenient or cheaper flight?

"You're only going to get the right answers if you ask the right questions," says Richard Borwood, director general of the Air Transport Users' Committee in London. Both ATUC and IFAPA are shortly publishing guides for people going into travel agents. The following checklist includes some of their advice:

- Be clear about what you want and specify your priorities. Are you concerned primarily with price or with the fastest routing? Must you fly from a particular airport or on a particular day? How much flexibility do you need (such as the ability to cancel or change reservations, switch to another carrier or make unlimited stopovers)? How much flexibility are you prepared to give up for a better deal (point-to-point fares are usually cheapest)? Buy only what you need.
- Ask what CRS the agent is using and be especially vigilant if it is hosted by the national airline. It may be worth sitting down with him to understand the system, so that

The traveler has to be better informed and be prepared to ask some tough questions, says an airline passenger association official.

he knows that you know that he knows. (Most high-tech CRSs have the capability of finding you the most convenient or cheapest flight; what counts is being able to play these criteria against the system.)

• Ask the agent if he is getting an override commission and if so will he give you a price deal if you fly with that carrier? Get the agent to scroll down the screen and ask to see the screen (the first couple of screens show far less than a couple of pages in the ABC or Official Airline Guide). Always specify an airline. Can you please see punctuality statistics?

• Be clear about what you are being offered and ask for alternatives. Be aware that a "direct" flight (even with one flight number) may not be nonstop. Do you have to change planes (if so to which type), airlines or terminals? Are connections guaranteed? Are there any special deals for hotels or car rentals? Are there departures more convenient to the time you want to travel? If you were to travel at a different time, can you get a price break or a better routing? Are there other flights which get you there earlier? How can you get frequent flyer bonus points? Does this airline have a tendency to overbook? Does it offer dented boarding compensation? Are there any penalties if you change your booking?

• Always test the agent with your own information. The best way to do this is by subscribing to a neutral data-base such as ABC or OAG on your personal computer. Both are comparable in form and content and user friendly. You either target a specific flight; or series of connections, and view the fare alternatives; or target a specific fare and view the flights that offer that fare. Failing this, consult a hard-copy edition of either guide. (I find the pocket editions handy on the road.) Be warned, however, that ever ABC and OAG do not always show the best connections between some cities so you may have to search for them.

• Once you have found a good agent stay with him. You'd be surprised how much clout you have even with a small travel budget. But test the advice you get by asking another agent the same questions. A little learning can be a powerful thing. ■

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Whither the Women Chefs?

ALL over France, it seems, women are abandoning their stoves. Either they are fed up or they feel it is time to retire. A trend? Maybe not, but some recent experiences leave me disquieted. I have a soft spot for women chefs: Their food is filled with a sense of purpose, a love from the heart that makes its way into the food. When you know that a woman is at the stove, you feel differently about the food and about yourself. You feel cocooned, mothered; there is a softness, a homeiness that cannot be explained.

Euskalduna, a favorite restaurant in Bayonne. The moment I called for a reservation, I sensed that something was different. One step past the front door I was convinced. The door had changed.

PATRICIA WELLS

only slightly, but nowhere in sight was Arroxa Aguirre, the bouncy young blonde who single-handedly ran this Basque family bistro, adding her personal, feminine stamp to all that went on.

A few weeks ago I reserved at

already put in yeoman service in the restaurant. From the age of 13 she waited tables while her mother, now retired, tended the stove. Both mother and daughter offered a modest style of Basque cooking with familiar and not so familiar regional specialties: poulet basquaise (Basque pepper or wild mushroom omelets, and sometimes a plate of spicy red beans laced with chunks of boudin and piquant chorizo).

Soon Arroxa Aguirre wandered in the front door, apronless and dressed in jeans, her normally short hair trimmed to an almost punky shortness.

"I've had enough," she explained, needing to say no more. "Alone in the kitchen, the same dishes day in and day out. I've never known anything else and I need a change. My next job won't be behind a stove."

The restaurant had been sold to two young local friends eager to maintain the bistro's simple, authentically Basque quality. My heart fell.

The meal was fine, even though it lacked Arroxa's subtle personal touch. We marched through the litany of dishes with gusto, ranging from a simple salade basquaise (greens, hard-cooked eggs, superb tomatoes and green peppers), a hefty piperade (stewed tomatoes, peppers and onions held together with a bit of egg, and topped with a slice of cooked ham), poulet basquaise (chicken stewed with the Basque trinity of tomatoes, green peppers and onions), and of course gâteau basque (that crunchy butter cake filled with a touch of almond cream).

A few days later I went to Tamie Pauletto in Lyon to pay my respects to Marie-Louise Autell, the septuagenarian queen of authentic Lyonnais cooking. A moment or two into the conversation she whispered: "I've sold. I'm too old to go on like this."

Another sinking heart. Where would one go to find a replacement for her incomparable chicken with

garlic, her massive salade à l'ail (mountains of greens showered with garlic and bread, then bathed in an eye-opening mustard vinaigrette)? Not to worry, she insisted. "I have no place to go, I'll stay at the stove." (This from the woman who began her television career in 1949, when France had a single TV channel. She cooked her poulet à l'ail in front of the TV audience using a single portable burner she had carried from home.)

Her new partner, 49-year-old Jacques Dubost, is now cooking at her side, noting with care every dish and more importantly, every true he can absorb. ("Fresh garlic is like fresh young girls," she explains. "They both undress right away." And that simply won't do when you want those 80 cloves of unpeeled garlic to stay intact while cooking.)

Tamie Pauletto's food looked and tasted as good as I had remembered. From the avalanche of salad, bombarded with bacon and garlic to her incredible bouillabaisse de poulet (a sturdy hen is marinated overnight in olive oil, pastis, tomatoes, onions and fennel, braised with broth and potatoes, then served with troutons and her own version of fleury rouille, or hot pepper mayonnaise), forward flavors.

No one will take the place of Arroxa Aguirre or Marie-Louise Autell, that's for certain. The most we can hope for is that they have both been great teachers, leaving certain indelible marks on their establishments. But go now, before their spirits begin to fade, and we are forced to go off in search of yet another new breed of mères.

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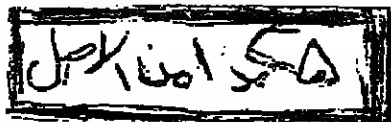
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NORTH AMERICA

Office Vacancies Hold Steady, With Exceptions

Foreign investment and a generally healthy business climate have offset some of the effects of last year's crash on the office market.

Though a few areas still have an acute vacancy problem, the overall vacancy rate in the central business districts of major American office centers has held steady at 15.1 percent, according to Cushman & Wakefield, an office leasing agency.

"The United States will see vacancy rates hold steady or decline somewhat because the level of construction is declining," notes Joyce Geiger, director of national market research for Cushman & Wakefield. "The level of demand is not significantly down to date."

Downtown New York was certainly adversely affected by the crash. Vacancy rates have risen steadily from pre-October 1987 levels, and leasing activity is down significantly.

Midtown Manhattan was much less affected. "Other industry groups have been able to pick up

impact has not been so noticeable." In Chicago the banking industry has taken space vacated by financial institutions, as well as trade-related firms that are taking advantage of the lower dollar. Chicago's vacancy rate is nearly the same as Midtown Manhattan's, 12.1 percent as opposed to 12.7 percent.

In the Northeast, Boston and Washington remain active markets. Both, however, must absorb a significant amount of recent construction. Washington's vacancy rate, 8.8 percent, remains one of the lowest in the United States.

In the Midwest, much-maligned Detroit is a beacon for other industrial cities. Its low vacancy rate of 9.3 percent is due to a revitalization of the domestic automobile market and overall improvements in the city's business climate. Sol Rabin, director of investment research for TCW Realty Advisors in Los Angeles, recommends investment in Detroit as a growing market.

Los Angeles and San Francisco are suffering from a glut due to construction. Texas remains the weakest of American commercial real-estate markets. All major markets in the third largest state are suffering. At the end of 1987, Dallas and Houston had 82 million square feet of vacant office space.

Ms. Geiger sees a slow, steady recovery in Texas as a whole. "The economy is diversifying," she says. "Other industries are moving down to take advantage of the area's attractive occupancy costs and readily available trained labor force."

Two general factors are also influencing American commercial real estate. One, the active involvement of foreign investors, signifies a change from past experience and is typified by the expansion of several major Japanese construction firms on both coasts.

The other factor, the decline of the suburbs, is also a major break with the past. Overbuilding has caused much higher vacancy rates than in urban centers. Fairfield County, Connecticut, for example, which has grown into the third largest home of Fortune 500 companies in the United States, has a vacancy rate approaching 20 percent. In the United States as a whole, suburban vacancies were one-third higher than in their urban counterparts.

Elsewhere in North America, Canada's major markets continue to prosper. Toronto is grooming itself as a world financial center to rival New York, London and Tokyo. "The problem is not whether the market was hurt by the crash, but where to find real estate to accommodate the demand," says George B. Moteloff, vice president of Royal LePage Ltd.

U.S. Mortgage Offerings Face Rough Seas Abroad

Thanks to the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp. secondary mortgages have become an established securities package on American financial markets. But the agency is facing some rougher sailing as it attempts to take advantage of a weaker dollar in capital markets abroad.

Freddie Mac, as the agency is known, is still in the process of devising a strategy to make its offerings acceptable. But its sluggishness may be freezing it out of action in London and Tokyo.

In London, American firms, impatient on the secondary mortgage front, have introduced the concept internally. In Tokyo, the conservative Japanese investors remain wary of the idea.

Since Congress established the agency in 1970, it has succeeded beyond anyone's wildest dreams. By September of last year, Freddie Mac had grown to a \$127 billion market in CMOs alone. A Collateralized Mortgage Obligation is an issue offering a series of classes with differing maturities.

Freddie Mac collects bank loans into large packages and sells them on Wall Street through investment banking firms. It then returns the money to savings and loans and other mortgage lenders, who use the money to lend to new home buyers.

Cultural differences have prevented the spread of loan packages abroad. Under the American federalist system, interstate regulations on banking restrict funds passing from a prosperous area to a cash-poor region. So Freddie Mac shifts funds from state to state without violating interstate banking principles.

In London and Japan, the absence of fixed mortgage rates and highly centralized government confuse potential investors. Freddie Mac did target a CMO to the Euro market in September 1985. Although the issue was eventually subscribed, the agency hasn't made an offering recently.

"The securities we are creating are floating-rate securities," says Jeffrey Stein, a London-based Salomon Brothers partner, about the London market. "So the banks originating these mortgages don't have the same pressures S&Ls faced in the '70s and early '80s; there's no need to get mortgages off the balance sheet on the part of the primary savings institution."

As for Japan: "Educating the Japanese will help," says Dora Davy Brown, a Freddie Mac executive who has met with potential investors there. "In the past, the American investor had to be educated about the benefits of using mortgage-backed securities and had to become comfortable with the prepayment variability. So we're just back to square one again as we move into this new market."

The big four Japanese investment

houses, Nomura, Daiwa, Nikko and Yamaichi (the world's largest), are very interested in the secondary mortgage markets, Ms. Brown says. In London, too, banks are the logical buyers of mortgage-backed securities; they have strong monetary positions that need portfolio management, notes Kathy O'Brien, a Salomon spokeswoman.

European governments restrict the types of securities fund managers can participate in. "Mortgage securities are often excluded from their portfolios," Mr. Stein says.

Nevertheless, in London, Salomon and a few homegrown firms have penetrated the capital markets. In 1984, Salomon offered the first mortgage security for Alaska Housing Finance, whose offerings are insured by Fannie Mae. That same year, Salomon offered what may still be the largest fixed-rate Eurodollar transaction: a \$1.3 billion issue for Prudential Realty's commercial mortgages.

The biggest and most frequent offerings in London have come from Salomon's London subsidiary, The Mortgage Corp. Out of a 1987 market total of \$1.02 billion (\$1.86 billion), TMC handled about \$400 million. Chemical Bank, the only other U.S. player in mortgages in the Euro market, offered one issue last year.

"It took some time to get people to understand what they were," Ms. O'Brien observes. "But they're certainly well-known now. If they haven't tried it out yet, they're willing to give it a try."

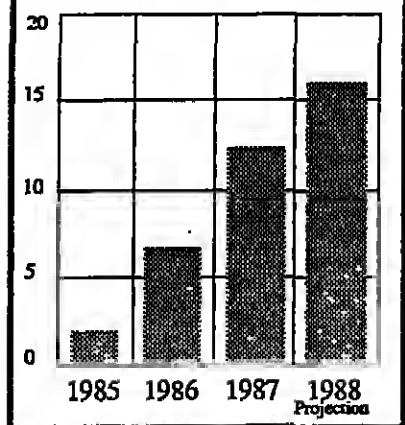
All TMC and Chemical issues, however, feature local mortgages, most of them from England and Wales. Freddie Mac itself is looking into overseas opportunities, according to its spokeswoman, Audra Capas. Chances are good that it will float an issue on the Euro market sometime this year or early next year.

But in Japan, the lack of any internal secondary mortgage market at all will continue to inhibit investors. A Japanese investor must wait for bids from New York when he wants to sell or trade his coupons.

"The time lag can be tremendous compared to trading within the U.S.," Ms. Brown admits. "For this market to really take off long-term, they're going to have to develop an intra-country trading capability."

This Advertising Section was written by Steve Weinstein.

Japanese Investment In U.S. Real Estate



Source: Kenneth Leventhal & Co.

some of the slack." Ms. Geiger says, especially banks, due to continued expansion of international firms in New York. Accounting firms, law firms, advertising agencies and the printing and publishing industry were also unaffected by the crash.

Midtown zoning incentives have pushed construction west toward the Theater District. This may eventually help stabilize office rents, by far the highest in the nation. Cushman & Wakefield predicts 18 million square feet will be built in Midtown between now and 1995.

Elsewhere, the crash had less impact than feared. "We anticipated we'd see vacancies in the major financial centers of Los Angeles, Atlanta, Dallas and especially Chicago," Ms. Geiger says. "To date, the



Downtown Boston

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Thursdays NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Dr.	Yld.	PE	52 High	Low	Close	Chg.
36	29	OccPet	2.50	8.8	11	34	29	34	+
36	29	OccPet	2.50	8.8	11	34	29	34	+
36	29	OccPet	2.50	8.8	11	34	29	34	+

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Dr.	Yld.	PE	52 High	Low	Close	Chg.
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36	29	OccPet	2.50	8.8	11	34	29	34	+

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
40.00	38.00	39.50	40.00	39.00	39.50	+
40.00	38.00	39.50	40.00	39.00	39.50	+

Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
40.00	38.00	39.50	40.00	39.00	39.50	+
40.00	38.00	39.50	40.00	39.00	39.50	+

Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
40.00	38.00	39.50	40.00	39.00	39.50	+
40.00	38.00	39.50	40.00	39.00	39.50	+

Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
40.00	38.00	39.50	40.00	39.00	39.50	+
40.00	38.00	39.50	40.00	39.00	39.50	+

Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
40.00	38.00	39.50	40.00	39.00	39.50	+
40.00	38.00	39.50	40.00	39.00	39.50	+

Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
40.00	38.00	39.50	40.00	39.00	39.50	+
40.00	38.00	39.50	40.00	39.00	39.50	+

Grains

Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
40.00	38.00	39.50	40.00	39.00	39.50	+
40.00	38.00	39.50	40.00	39.00	39.50	+

Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
40.00	38.00	39.50	40.00	39.00	39.50	+
40.00	38.00	39.50	40.00	39.00	39.50	+

Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
40.00	38.00	39.50	40.00	39.00	39.50	+
40.00	38.00	39.50	40.00	39.00	39.50	+

Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
40.00	38.00	39.50	40.00	39.00	39.50	+
40.00	38.00	39.50	40.00	39.00	39.50	+

Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
40.00	38.00	39.50	40.00	39.00	39.50	+
40.00	38.00	39.50	40.00	39.00	39.50	+

Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
40.00	38.00	39.50	40.00	39.00	39.50	+
40.00	38.00	39.50	40.00	39.00	39.50	+

Food

Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
40.00	38.00	39.50	40.00	39.00	39.50	+
40.00	38.00	39.50	40.00	39.00	39.50	+

Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
40.00	38.00	39.50	40.00	39.00	39.50	+
40.00	38.00	39.50	40.00	39.00	39.50	+

Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
40.00	38.00	39.50	40.00	39.00	39.50	+
40.00	38.00	39.50	40.00	39.00	39.50	+

Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
40.00	38.00	39.50	40.00	39.00	39.50	+
40.00	38.00	39.50	40.00	39.00	39.50	+

Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
40.00	38.00	39.50	40.00	39.00	39.50	+
40.00	38.00	39.50	40.00	39.00	39.50	+

Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
40.00	38.00	39.50	40.00	39.00	39.50	+
40.00	38.00	39.50	40.00	39.00	39.50	+

\$82 Million Pact Signed by Brazil

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Brazil, the Third World's largest debtor nation, and its commercial bank creditors signed on Thursday a landmark financial agreement that is the biggest package of its kind ever assembled.

The \$82 million package, which includes new money and debt restructuring, "normalizes Brazil's relations with the international financial community," said Finance Minister Malson Nobrega.

The agreement came after an announcement by President Jose Sarney on Wednesday that Brazil would lift its 19-month moratorium on repayment of \$67 billion owed to foreign commercial banks. Brazil suspended interest payments on its foreign bank debt for about a year starting in February 1987 and has been making partial payments this year.

The agreement covers about two-thirds of Brazil's foreign debt, which at about \$121 billion represents roughly a 10th of all external debt in the Third World.

William R. Rhodes, vice president of Citicorp of New York and chairman of the commercial bank advisory committee, said the deal was "a landmark package, the largest ever syndicated on the international credit markets."

He said the combination of new money with debt reduction "may point the way to the future in the management of the debt crisis."

The package includes \$5.2 billion in new money to help Brazil cover its external financing needs for 1987, 1988 and the first half of 1989. The package also includes a multiyear restructuring agreement covering about \$62 billion of Brazil's approximately \$67 billion in medium and long-term debt to foreign commercial banks.

The deal includes \$15 billion in trade and interbank facilities through which international commercial banks will continue to extend short-term trade and interbank lines of credit.

World Grain Stocks Too Low, Says Council

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The International Wheat Council said Thursday that there was concern that world grain stocks may be dangerously low next year because of drought in North America and Soviet crop problems.

The council, which monitors international grain trade, forecast that the world would produce 1.21 billion metric tons of grain next year, down 12 million tons from its estimate last month and well below 1.31 billion tons this year.

Stocks at the end of next year will dwindle to 214 million metric tons, the council said in a report which gave its latest forecasts for global grain supply, which have been revised downwards.

"Concern has therefore been expressed that stocks at the end of the season could be insufficient to afford the necessary margin of security," the council said.

The last estimate by the council put next year's grain stocks at 249 million metric tons. Stocks this year were put at 347 million tons.

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS	NEW LOWS
BankAm	BankAm
BankAm	BankAm

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS	NEW LOWS
BankAm	BankAm
BankAm	BankAm

S&P 100 Index Options

Contract	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
100	100	100	100	100	+
100	100	100	100	100	+

London Metals

Contract	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
100	100	100	100	100	+
100	100	100	100	100	+

Paris Commodities

Contract	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
100	100	100	100	100	+
100</					

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

BP Postpones Offering of Mine Unit

CLEVELAND — British Petroleum Co. said Thursday that it had postponed the public offering of a 15 percent stake in BP Gold Co. because of the recent decline in gold prices.

was motivated by British tax considerations. The company has insufficient British exploration programs to use tax shelters for which other companies could qualify.

BID: Inquiry Begins on Stock Rise

(Continued from first finance page) market by a gain in the share price over the past month, despite a fall in gold prices that would be expected to erode their value.

saying the Conservative government should call a Monopolies Commission inquiry. Graham Birch, mining analyst with Kleinwort Greaves Securities, said that Consolidated Gold would be hard-pressed to retain its independence.

Delta Orders Aircraft Worth \$1.75 Billion

ATLANTA — Delta Air Lines Inc. said Thursday that it had ordered nine MD-11 aircraft manufactured by McDonnell Douglas Corp. and nine Boeing 767s, in a \$1.75 billion deal.

In addition, Delta took out options on 31 more MD-11s and 16 more Boeing jets, as well as options on 100 MD-88s manufactured by McDonnell Douglas and 50 Boeing 757s.

DRUG: 2 Biotechnology Firms Race to Market Septic-Shock Treatment

(Continued from first finance page) ing graft/host disease, often fatal, which strikes recipients of bone-marrow transplants.

better deal than it would have had it licensed the raw technology. The strategy is a risky one, but now it seems about to pay off.

While the market for this product will probably be smaller than for the septic-shock product, the same antibody product might also find uses in treating other diseases, such as rheumatoid arthritis.

That undoubtedly explains why Xoma's stock has increased about \$5 a share since early May. It traded Thursday at \$14.875 on the over-the-counter market.

Macmillan Pulls Support of KKR

NEW YORK — Macmillan Inc. said Thursday that its board had withdrawn its recommendation of the tender offer of \$85 a share, or about \$2.36 billion, made by Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co.

Unit of Inco Predicts Losses Until 1991

TORONTO — Inco Gold, the precious-metals division that Inco Ltd. of Canada created last year to increase gold production, expects to report losses until 1991, Walter Curlock, president of the unit, said Thursday.

through a share issue of its gold division, but Mr. Curlock said the unit must first prove itself as a low-cost producer in Quebec, Montana and Brazil.

The gold division expects to open a gold mine next year on the Casa Berardi property that would produce 60,000 ounces per year. "It looks very encouraging," Mr. Curlock said.

TENDER NOTICE

THE SOCIÉTÉ BURKINAISE DES FIBRES TEXTILES (SOFTEX), R.P. 147 - BOBO DIULASSO (BURKINA FASO) hereby gives notice of invitation to international tender for the supply of fertilizer in two lots, as follows:

- LOT No 1: 26,000 metric tonnes of NP/KS/B fertilizer. LOT No 2: 7,000 metric tonnes of urea.

Suppliers and furnishers must be issued from a country member of the WORLD BANK or TAIWAN or SWITZERLAND.

May be obtained against payment of FF 1,000 (one thousand) from: SOFTEX - R.P. 147 - BOBO DIULASSO (BURKINA FASO)

March 10th 1989 liner terms ABIDJAN (IVORY COAST) or LOME (TOGO) April 25th 1989 on rail or truck BOBO-DIULASSO or OUAGADOUGOU or KOUADIOUGOU (BURKINA FASO)

Bids, written in French, must be sent to SOFTEX - R.P. 147 - BOBO-DIULASSO (BURKINA FASO) BEFORE OCTOBER 21st 1988, 5 p.m. GMT.

TENDER NOTICE

THE SOCIÉTÉ BURKINAISE DES FIBRES TEXTILES (SOFTEX) - R.P. 147 - BOBO DIULASSO (BURKINA FASO) hereby gives notice of invitation to international tender for the supply of insecticides in three lots, as follows:

- LOT 1: 800,000 litres ULV LOT 2: 250,000 litres E.C. LOT 3: 3,500 sprayers ULV

Suppliers and furnishers must be issued from a country member of the WORLD BANK, or TAIWAN, or SWITZERLAND.

May be obtained against payment of FF 1,000 (one thousand) from: SOFTEX - R.P. 147 - BOBO DIULASSO (BURKINA FASO)

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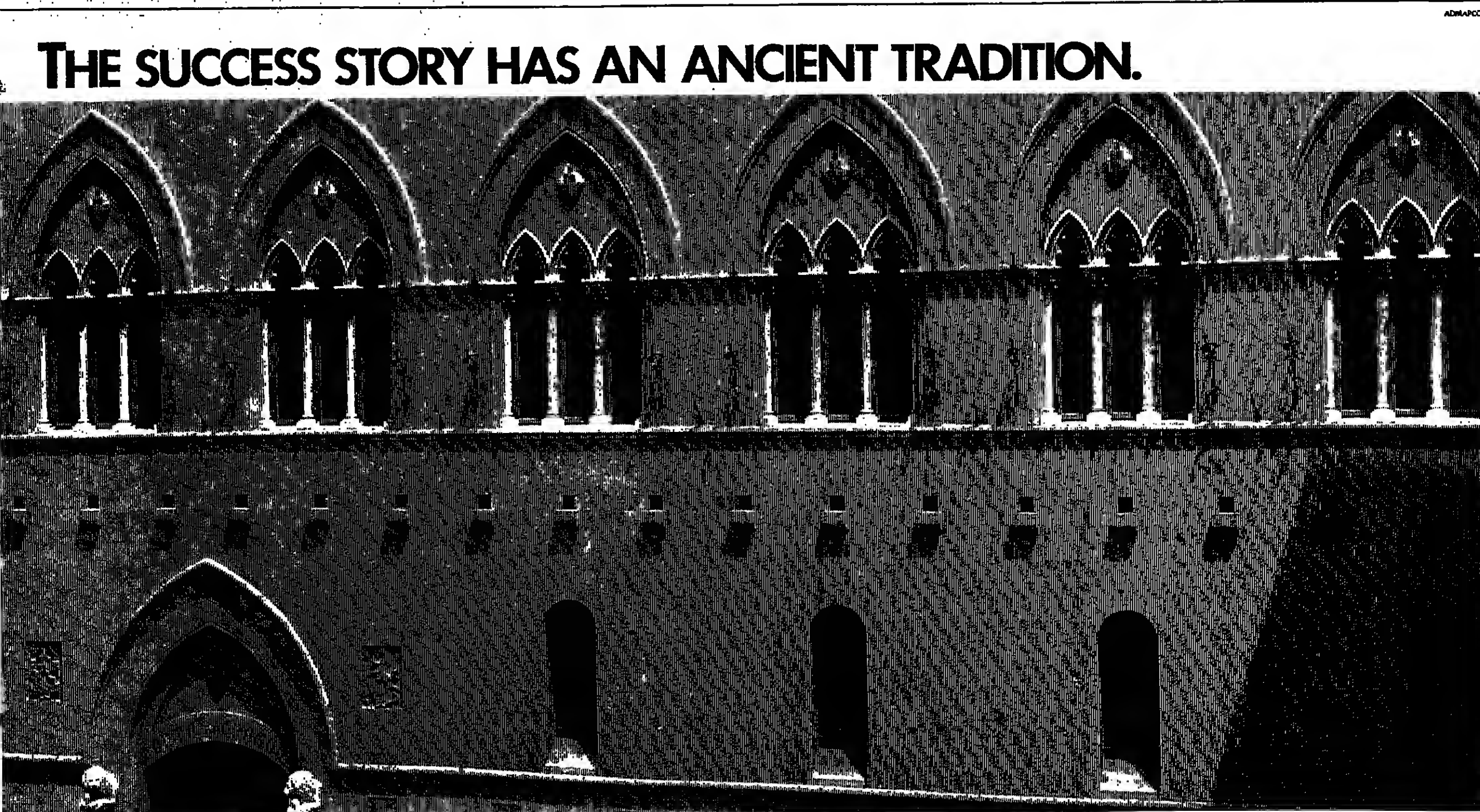


Table with 4 columns: MONTE DEI PASCHI DI SIENA 1987 CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET. Rows include Deposits from customers (38,455 billion Lit, 32,521 billion US\$), Capital Accounts (3,888 billion Lit, 3,288 billion US\$), Investments & Securities (18,122 billion Lit, 15,499 billion US\$), and Net Income available for distribution (316 billion Lit, 268 billion US\$).

Monte dei Paschi di Siena is the oldest bank in the world. With five centuries of history, experience and positive growth it is today one of the major bank in Italy with 486 branches and abroad with offices in New York, London, Paris, Frankfurt, Bruxelles, Moscow, Singapore, Cairo, São Paulo and partici-

pations in banks that include Banque du Sud, United Bank for Africa and Internationale Bank für Aussenhandel. From a great past, Monte dei Paschi di Siena has become an efficient, dynamic, sound financial institution; today the positive results of the 516th financial year are the evidence of it.



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Thursday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	De	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg
13 1/2	13 1/2	ABM G	11			17 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+
13 1/2	13 1/2	ALP	11			17 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+
13 1/2	13 1/2	ALP	11			17 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+
13 1/2	13 1/2	ALP	11			17 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+
13 1/2	13 1/2	ALP	11			17 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+

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13 1/2	13 1/2	ALP	11			17 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+
13 1/2	13 1/2	ALP	11			17 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+
13 1/2	13 1/2	ALP	11			17 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+
13 1/2	13 1/2	ALP	11			17 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+

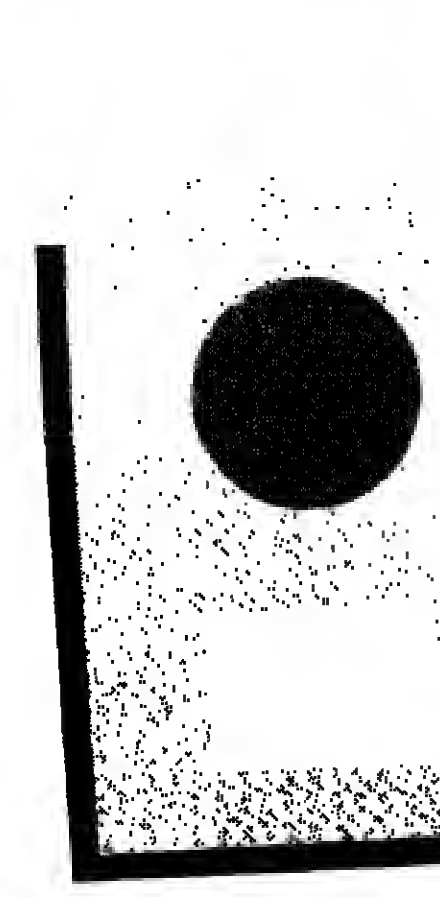
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13 1/2	13 1/2	ALP	11			17 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+
13 1/2	13 1/2	ALP	11			17 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+
13 1/2	13 1/2	ALP	11			17 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+

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13 1/2	13 1/2	ALP	11			17 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+
13 1/2	13 1/2	ALP	11			17 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+
13 1/2	13 1/2	ALP	11			17 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+
13 1/2	13 1/2	ALP	11			17 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+

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13 1/2	13 1/2	ALP	11			17 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+
13 1/2	13 1/2	ALP	11			17 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+
13 1/2	13 1/2	ALP	11			17 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+
13 1/2	13 1/2	ALP	11			17 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+

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13 1/2	13 1/2	ALP	11			17 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+
13 1/2	13 1/2	ALP	11			17 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+
13 1/2	13 1/2	ALP	11			17 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+
13 1/2	13 1/2	ALP	11			17 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+

12 Month High	Low	Stock	De	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg
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13 1/2	13 1/2	ALP	11			17 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+
13 1/2	13 1/2	ALP	11			17 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+
13 1/2	13 1/2	ALP	11			17 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+
13 1/2	13 1/2	ALP	11			17 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+



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Published by System of Conciliation, Arbitration and Expertise of the Euro-Arab Chambers of Commerce 1988

Overview of the Euro-Arab Arbitration System • Questions Frequently Asked About the Euro-Arab Arbitration System • Rules of Conciliation, Arbitration and Expertise • Members of the Higher Arbitration Board and of the Respective National Arbitration Boards*

"The overriding purpose of any system for settling disputes must be to encourage and give confidence to the business community. The concept of voluntary submission by the parties is at the root of any system of arbitration, as is the understanding that both parties have a common interest in the enforcement of the arbitration award. Due to the principle of parity between both the Arab and European sides in our system and the resulting, more balanced approach, the likelihood of enforcing a Euro-Arab arbitration award is higher than for any other arbitration system."

—from a Statement of the Chairman of the Higher Arbitration Board—Salah Al-Hejjailan

Excerpts from the Businessman's Guide to the Euro-Arab Arbitration System

"To pursue a lawsuit is to gamble on victory. To elect conciliation is to seek fairness. Victories undermine relationships. Fairness strengthens them. Those who build for the long term would do well to choose conciliation."

The Honorable Elliot Richardson
Lawyer, Washington, D.C.
Former U.S. Attorney General

"If the old saying is true that 'an arbitration is worth what the arbitrator is worth', then an international arbitration should be decided by a truly 'international' arbitrator, that is by someone who is more than a national lawyer, someone who is internationally-minded, trained in comparative law and inclined to adopt a comparative and truly 'international' outlook."

Prof. Pierre Lalive
Professor of Law, Geneva

"Not by a radiant jewel
Not by the sun nor the fire
But by conciliation alone
Is dispelled the darkness
Born of enmity."

Panchatantra
1st-5th Century A.D.

Contributed by: Lord Richard Wilberforce
Executive Chairman, Council of International Law Association

"Arbitration is modest in that it depends upon the free choice of disputants and the voluntary co-operation of jurisdiction systems. The fact that so many disputants resort to arbitration and so many legal systems recognize it, speak for a need which arbitration alone can serve. This need arises from fears of uncertainty and prejudices, which stem from ignorance of national legal systems and of the universal value placed on equity."

Dr. Burhan Al-Dajani
Secretary General, General Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture of Arab Countries

"Adjudication by the International Court of Justice, Arbitration and Conciliation have been introduced for the purpose of eliminating conflict and human sufferings. It is the reluctance of States to accept and implement those means which is the main problem rather than the means themselves. Even though some States have accepted those means by International Agreements, they have, nevertheless, reneged on them when a dispute arose. 'Equity looks at the intent rather than the form'."

H.E. Sheikh Saud Nasir Al-Sabah
Ambassador of Kuwait to the United States

*List of names of arbitrators available upon request.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	De	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg
13 1/2	13 1/2	ABM G	11			17 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+
13 1/2	13 1/2	ALP	11			17 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+
13 1/2	13 1/2	ALP	11			17 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+
13 1/2	13 1/2	ALP	11			17 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+
13 1/2	13 1/2	ALP	11			17 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+

Floating-Rate Notes

Issuer/Date	Face Value	Rate	Term	Yield
Alpha Finance Jun 81	1,000,000	3.50%	12/88	3.50%
American Express 8/81	1,000,000	3.50%	12/88	3.50%
Bank of America 8/81	1,000,000	3.50%	12/88	3.50%
Bank of Montreal 8/81	1,000,000	3.50%	12/88	3.50%
Bank of New York 8/81	1,000,000	3.50%	12/88	3.50%
Bank of Paris 8/81	1,000,000	3.50%	12/88	3.50%
Bank of Spain 8/81	1,000,000	3.50%	12/88	3.50%
Bank of Tokyo 8/81	1,000,000	3.50%	12/88	3.50%
Bank of West 8/81	1,000,000	3.50%	12/88	3.50%
Bank of Zurich 8/81	1,000,000	3.50%	12/88	3.50%
Bank of London 8/81	1,000,000	3.50%	12/88	3.50%
Bank of India 8/81	1,000,000	3.50%	12/88	3.50%
Bank of China 8/81	1,000,000	3.50%	12/88	3.50%
Bank of Japan 8/81	1,000,000	3.50%	12/88	3.50%
Bank of Korea 8/81	1,000,000	3.50%	12/88	3.50%
Bank of Australia 8/81	1,000,000	3.50%	12/88	3.50%
Bank of Canada 8/81	1,000,000	3.50%	12/88	3.50%
Bank of Mexico 8/81	1,000,000	3.50%	12/88	3.50%
Bank of Brazil 8/81	1,000,000	3.50%	12/88	3.50%
Bank of Argentina 8/81	1,000,000	3.50%	12/88	3.50%
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Bank of Peru 8/81	1,000,000	3.50%	12/88	3.50%
Bank of Colombia 8/81	1,000,000	3.50%	12/88	3.50%
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Bank of Ecuador 8/81	1,000,000	3.50%	12/88	3.50%
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Bank of Dominican Republic 8/81	1,000,000	3.50%	12/88	3.50%
Bank of Puerto Rico 8/81	1,000,000	3.50%	12/88	3.50%
Bank of Guam 8/81	1,000,000	3.50%	12/88	3.50%
Bank of Northern Mariana Islands 8/81	1,000,000	3.50%	12/88	3.50%
Bank of American Samoa 8/81	1,000,000	3.50%	12/88	3.50%
Bank of Cook Islands 8/81	1,000,000	3.50%	12/88	3.50%
Bank of Niue 8/81	1,000,000	3.50%	12/88	3.50%
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Bank of Federated States of Micronesia 8/81	1,000,000	3.50%	12/88	

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Edges Ahead in Quiet Market

NEW YORK — The dollar strengthened to light trading against most major foreign currencies Thursday, and traders indicated that the coming meeting of finance ministers and central bankers would not serve to weaken the currency.

Table with 3 columns: Currency, Bid, Ask. Includes Deutsche mark, French franc, Swiss franc, Japanese yen.

The U.S. currency closed at \$1.5853 Swiss francs, up from 1.5830, and at 6.3915 French francs, up from 6.3670.

Officials from the G-7 nations generally have made it clear they are happy with the current level of the dollar.

Gold Futures Recover to \$400 an Ounce

NEW YORK — Gold futures closed higher Thursday after a week of losses, but fell below the important \$400 an ounce level.

G-7 Expected to Defend Dollar's Current Level

By Reginald Dale International Herald Tribune PARIS — The seven major industrial countries are expected to agree to try to keep the dollar steady at around its current level, and renew their pledge to coordinate their economic policies.

year, he said, the dollar had simply regained some of the strength it lost after last October's world stock market collapse.

President Ronald Reagan's final minutes in office. "The world economy is in the best shape that we've seen for a very considerable period of time," said a senior Treasury Department official.

As a result, the official said, the G-7 meeting was expected to reaffirm the policy directions that have been adopted, including the understanding on exchange market cooperation.

Billion-Dollar Drexel Deal Shows Junk Market Still Afloat

NEW YORK — Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. successfully brought a billion-dollar junk bond deal to market, illustrating that the market for the high-yielding, low-rated securities has been little affected by the U.S. government's fraud charges against the firm.

number of issues it brings to market and the size of these issues.

so far this year, down from \$24.49 billion in the same period a year earlier.

Also, about \$3 billion of speculative-grade debt was retired in 1988, analysts said.

IMF: Camdessus Wants More Lending to Third World

(Continued from page 1) trend" in lending by the IMF and World Bank must be reversed.

Mr. Camdessus said the bankers were warning that they could not do more, but they are not saying they won't do more.

He said the policy coordination process among the Group of Seven — the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Canada and Italy — had made an encouraging start by stabilizing exchange rates but warned that the coordination "has to be improved and maintained in the medium-term."

of the whole IMF membership," he said.

Japan Oil Imports Fell in August

TOKYO — Japan's oil imports plunged 25.9 percent in August from a year earlier to 60.6 million barrels, the lowest in 21 years, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Thursday.

Mr. Camdessus said he was satisfied with the growth prospects in the major countries, now estimated to be running at 4 percent a year and likely to decline modestly over time.

imports in August were the lowest since September 1967.

Saudi Arabia was the largest supplier with shipments of 13.8 million barrels, down 34.4 percent, followed by the United Arab Emirates with 12.4 million barrels, the report said.

Thursday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume.

Table with 4 columns: Stock, Div, Yld, PE. Lists various OTC stocks like AAM, ABB, ABC, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Stock, Div, Yld, PE. Lists various OTC stocks like ABB, ABC, ACD, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Stock, Div, Yld, PE. Lists various OTC stocks like ACD, ADE, AEF, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Stock, Div, Yld, PE. Lists various OTC stocks like AEF, AFG, AHG, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Stock, Div, Yld, PE. Lists various OTC stocks like AHG, AIG, AJK, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Stock, Div, Yld, PE. Lists various OTC stocks like AJK, ALM, ANO, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Stock, Div, Yld, PE. Lists various OTC stocks like ANO, AOP, AQR, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Stock, Div, Yld, PE. Lists various OTC stocks like AQR, ARS, ARV, etc.

German Economy Seen Slowing. KIEL, West Germany — The West German economy is expected to grow at a slower rate of 1.5 percent in 1989, after a forecast 3 percent in 1988, the IFO economic institute said Thursday.

BOOKS

LANDSLIDE: The Unmaking of the President, 1984-1988

By Jane Mayer and Doyle McManus. Illustrated. 468 pages. \$21.95. Houghton Mifflin, One Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts, 02108.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THIS is the book that describes how in March 1987, when Howard H. Baker Jr. became President Reagan's third White House chief of staff, his advisers were so concerned with what they perceived as the president's depressed mental state that they briefly discussed invoking the 25th Amendment to relieve him of his power.

one's curiosity over what else may be in Jane Mayer and Doyle McManus's "Landslide: The Unmaking of the President, 1984-1988." But since the story stands alone as the book's Prologue and relates to a period only touched upon in the narrative, it turns out not truly to represent what the book is like.

What the book is really about is not so much the president's state of mind in 1987 and his staff's reaction to it as its ostensible causes, namely the events of the two preceding years. And the greatest virtues of "Landslide" lie less in its startling news and more in the clearer light it sheds on a story we already know in rough form, that of the Iran-Contra affair.

Not that it lacks its share of arresting revelations. The authors, Mayer and McManus, are respectively White House correspondent for The Wall Street Journal and the reporter who covered Iran-Contra for The Los Angeles Times.

They have based their history "principally on more than 260 interviews with Reagan administration officials, from Cabinet members to White House clerks," but also on materials made available by the Tower Commission and the House and Senate select committees on the Iran-Contra affair, as well as the dozen or so books published by both members and observers of the Reagan administration.

After piecing together all their evidence, they believe that Vice President George Bush had the entire arms-for-hostages deal with Iran "laid before him in clear, unsparring terms" as early as July 29, 1986, and that while Bush "had a chance to intervene at that point... he did not."

They describe the incredulous reaction of John M. Poindexter, the national security adviser, to President Reagan's having nearly bargained away America's nuclear arsenal at the "slapdash" summit conference with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, at Reykjavik, Iceland, in October 1986:

"Mr. President," said Poindexter, "we've got to clear up this business about you agreeing to get rid of all nuclear weapons."

"But, John," replied Reagan, "I did agree to that."

"No," persisted Poindexter, "you couldn't have."

"John," said the president, "I was there, and I did."

But the real interest of "Landslide" lies in the extraordinary clarity of its complex narrative. As a result, the reader can follow the unfolding of the Iran-Contra affair with an understanding of its details that no previous account that I know of has managed to convey.

According to the authors, it was a

tragedy of character flaws concocted out of the egotism of the White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan; the conspiracy-mindedness of the director of central intelligence, William J. Casey; the ambition of the national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane; the overzealousness of Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, and the inattentiveness of the president, among many other human failings too numerous to mention.

One can marvel at how harem-brained it all was. When North and McFarlane flew into Tehran to negotiate one of the arms-for-hostages exchanges, McFarlane cabled back to Washington: "It may be best for us to try to picture what it would be like if after [a] nuclear attack, a surviving [a]tair became vice president; a recent grad student became secretary of state; and a bookie became the interlocutor for all discourse with foreign countries."

A consideration of the events described in "Landslide" invites a comparable judgment of the American government. What occurs to Mayer and McManus is a portrait suggesting the Wizard of Oz. "The Great Communicator, it turned out, was incommunicative with those closest to hand."

In critical policy decisions, Reagan often kept his thoughts to himself, leaving his aides to interpret his ambiguous signals as they pleased," they recount. "He exuded manly bonhomie at a distance, yet seemed withdrawn and remote to those who worked with him. Magnetic in public and sometimes inspirational on the stump, behind the scenes he was both amiable and friendless, ill informed and incurious, trusting and careless, stubborn and passive, larger than life yet less than imagined."

Many readers will savor "Landslide" simply for its high-level gossip. But the book has far deeper value of exposing the ever-increasing discrepancy between substance and image in the American presidency. In President Reagan's case, there remained a connection between the two: When the substance disintegrated, the image eventually dimmed, or so the authors would have us believe.

Yet the scary implication remains that some day in the not too distant future the image may be everything. Then we won't have any president at all; only a staff to interpret and execute commands that no one is giving. One can only pray the team does a better job than the one "Landslide" depicts President Reagan's men as having done.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Sept. 22

Table of World Stock Markets with columns for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Luxembourg, Madrid, Milan, Munich, Paris, Rome, Stockholm, Sydney, Tokyo, and various regional indices. Includes sub-sections for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Luxembourg, Madrid, Milan, Munich, Paris, Rome, Stockholm, Sydney, Tokyo, and various regional indices.

Table of various stock indices and market data, including sections for Tokyo, Toronto, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Stockholm, Sydney, and Paris. Includes sub-sections for Tokyo, Toronto, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Stockholm, Sydney, and Paris.

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ACROSS 1 Makes a grating sound. 6 Mild soap. 13 Jazzy swinger. 14 Sandpaper, for one. 16 Emulate Corriann. 17 Small, enclosed place. 18 Barletts. 19 Actress Arthur. 20 Thrifty one. 21 Money for Loren. 22 Warning. 24 Letter opener. 25 Hebrew judge. 26 Public disgrace. 28 Chemical suffix. 29 Spreads lavishly. 31 — Pátos, Cypriot town. 33 Taste or smell. 34 Thin plates. 38 Aralal's gp. 39 Harsh or severe. 40 Baudelaire's "Les Fleurs du". 43 Vivify. 45 Time-zone abbr. 46 Trip for Tacitus. 48 One of the lotophagi. 49 Mulberry-bark cloth. 50 Alyphal. 52 Major, in music. 53 C.P.A.'s task. 54 Large snake. 56 Edif. films. 57 Guard. 58 Moxes a salad. 59 Pitting devices. 60 What marks fall for.

Crossword puzzle grid with numbers 1 through 60 indicating starting positions for the clues.

WEATHER table with columns for EUROPE, ASIA, NORTH AMERICA, and OCEANIA. Includes high/low temperatures and weather conditions for various cities.

JUMBLE word game. Includes a grid of letters and instructions: "Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four four-letter words."

DENNIS THE MENACE comic strip. Dennis is in the kitchen. "Does it cost anything to just smell?"

AGDEA, BRAJEB, DOBOLY word game. Includes a grid of letters and instructions: "Now arrange the circled letters to form the correct answer, as suggested by the above cartoon."

PEANUTS comic strip. "I DON'T KNOW, CHUCK... ALL I WANTED WAS TO LOOK GOOD IN THE CLASS PICTURE..."

BLONDIE comic strip. "WHAT'S THE MATTER, BOSS? I JUST FOUND OUT..."

BEEBLE BAILEY comic strip. "WHERE ARE YOU GOING WITH THE TOOLS?"

DOONESBURY comic strip. "GOVERNOR, LET ME GIVE IT TO YOU STRAIGHT, YOU'VE GOT TO START DOING A BITTER BEUP GETTING YOUR MESSAGE OUT THERE!"

ANDY CAPP comic strip. "A PINT OF BUTTER PLEASE..."

WIZARD OF ID comic strip. "I'LL HAVE TO GO BACK TO MY OFFICE NOW, CALL AFTER THREE THIS AFTERNOON, I SHOULD HAVE THE LAB RESULTS BY THEN..."

Solution to Previous Puzzle. Grid with words: DEMI, CARTA, OLAV, ELIAN, OCEAN, DOGE, BINS, LOUQUAGIOUS, TONI, DRU, DOCKET, STETS, NICER, OUP, REMARQUE, TCU, PIPER, PUGS, ERIC, ELDER, MELT, RENO, ARSON, EYE, MESQUITE, BOSN, SNEAD, GNOME, TABLES, DEB, ALAW, SQUARE, EMILE, RIFE, AUNT, CAMTS, EVIL, RAIKE, TOGAS, DEAL.

DOONESBURY comic strip. "AND YOU'VE GOT TO LET US HELP YOU. YOU CAN'T KEEP RUNNING THIS COUNTRY ALL BY YOURSELF!"

DOONESBURY comic strip. "THE FACT IS, THE COM-BOREN IS GETTING ROUGH, THE BURNON YOUR RETURN, YOU'VE GOT TO BE A BIT MORE RESPONSIBLE!"

DOONESBURY comic strip. "BUT IT'S NOTHING I CAN'T HANDLE..."

GARFIELD comic strip. "MAYBE GARFIELD WON'T EAT THIS FERN..."

GARFIELD comic strip. "DO YOU KNOW WHAT THIS IS? I SURE DO..."

SPORTS / 1988 SUMMER OLYMPICS



Mark Carlski/Agence France-Press

U.S. Bounces Back To Beat Argentina In Men's Volleyball

The Associated Press

SEOUL — The U.S. men's volleyball team, trying to defend the gold medal won in 1984, scored a dramatic comeback victory Thursday over Argentina.

In weight lifting, the Bulgarian team won another gold medal, in the 75-kilogram division, although Mitko Grablev of Bulgaria was stripped of his gold medal and was banned from the Games after testing positive for a diuretic used to lose weight.

The Soviets lead the medal race with 28, including 14 gold. East Germany has 19 medals, followed by the United States and Bulgaria with 13 each.

Jeff Stork came off the bench to rally the U.S. volleyball team from an 0-2 deficit to a 3-2 victory over Argentina.

Stork, the usual starting setter, who sat out the first two games with a back injury, turned the match around in the third game with his dipping left-handed serves.

He won his first five points, one on an ace that made it 9-4, and got fine support from Steve Timmons,

GAMES ROUNDUP

maromi of Hungary, 10-1, in the 82-kilogram class. Then Alexander Kareline won the Soviet Union's third gold when he scored a 5-3 victory over Rangel Guerovski of Bulgaria in the 130-kilogram class.

In one of the year's biggest tennis upsets, Kim Bong Soo of South Korea stunned fourth-seeded Henri Leconte of France, 4-6, 7-5, 6-3, 3-6, 7-5.

Hundreds of Koreans packed the stands to support their countryman. They screamed, clapped, whispered and moved around. In the end, it proved too much for Leconte.

"They should have been warned," he said after suffering the worst loss in his career. "When you made a double-fault, they'd scream. They were talking all through the points."

Mark Todd of New Zealand, aboard his 16-year-old mount, Charisma, had a perfect ride and easily won the gold medal in the equestrian three-day event, defending the title he won in 1984.

Todd went through the jumping competition segment without a fault and finished with 42.60 points overall. Ian Stark of Britain, with 52.80 points, won the silver medal and Virginia Leng, also of Britain, had 62 points and won the bronze. Scoring is based on penalty points. The rider with the fewest points wins.

Claus Erhorn led West Germany to the team gold medal. Britain's team, whose captain is Mark Phillips, husband of Princess Anne, won the silver medal and New Zealand the bronze. West Germany had a total of 225.95 points, Britain 256.8 and New Zealand 271.2.

Janos Martinek of Hungary won the modern pentathlon gold medal. Carlo Massullo of Italy took the silver and Vakhtang Iagorachvili of the Soviet Union, who held the lead going into Thursday's competition, fell to third.

Anja Fichtel won the gold medal and spearheaded a sweep in the women's individual foil competition for West Germany's fencer. Sabine Bau, 8-5, in the finals, with Bau taking the silver.

Zita Funkenhauser, also of West Germany, won the bronze by scoring an 8-7 victory over Zsuzsanna Janosi of Hungary.

Malcolm Cooper of Britain defended his gold medal in the small-bore, three-position rifle event, scoring 1,179.3 points. The silver medal went to Alister Allan, also of Britain, who scored 1,275.6. The bronze was claimed by Kirill Ivanov of the Soviet Union with 1,275 points.

The three-time single sculls gold medal winner, Pertti Karppinen of Finland, was eliminated from rowing competition after finishing last in his semifinal race.

Gintautas Umaras won the men's individual pursuit in 4:32 to give the Soviet Union its second cycling gold. Australia's Dean Woods, timed in 4:35, took the silver medal and Bernd Dittler of East Germany won the bronze with a victory over Colin Sturgess of Great Britain in the third-place race.



Steve Roper/The Associated Press

The Big Brouhaha Left a Sour Taste at Breakfast

George Vecsey

New York Times Service

GAMES ANALYSIS

a member of the executive committee and an aide.

"I saw the film," said Anwar Chowdry of Pakistan, president of the federation. "Certain faces are known to me personally. I have been coming to Korea for 25 years."

Asked to characterize the disturbance, Chowdry said, "This is the most disgraceful incident I have ever seen in boxing."

To some wayward Americans, it brought on a touch of nostalgia for the old Madison Square Garden, when paying fans broke off pieces of chairs and heaved them. But this was worse because some of the assaults were either wearing boxing windbreakers with "Korea" on the back or wearing Olympic jackets with official emblems on them. Some of them probably were hired to protect people from terrorists, but for the moment it would have been hard to tell the difference.

How weird it was to be having a little dustup before noon, when everybody should be working or going to school and when some big-time athletes prefer to just be waking up.

But the Olympics start early and they go late, particularly at the Sports Complex, where five major stadiums and arenas have been built side-by-side, like a convoy of ocean liners.

At almost every site, husbands of children are brought in to cheer for visiting teams. Call it rent-a-kid. Instead of a field trip to the natural history museum, they are ushered into the many empty seats and handed foreign flags, some of which were flying at 10 A.M. as the United States met Spain in water polo.

After beating defending Olympic champion Yugoslavia on Wednesday, the Americans got their bodies into the water Thursday but they forgot to leave a wake-up call for their minds, losing by 3-7 and putting themselves in deep water in their bracket.

"Coach warned us there would be a letdown after beating Yugoslavia," said Peter Campbell, one of the old-timers who has come back for another try for a gold medal.

"We stayed in our suites and just went out to eat and came back. We were up by 7 A.M. but that's the time we've been getting up all week."

You've got to get up pretty early in the morning to beat the American women. To this point, nobody has. Coach Kay Yow had them eating breakfast at 6:15 A.M. on Thursday and then they ate Yugoslavia for brunch at 9:45 A.M.

Before the 101-74 rout was over, the opposing coach, Milan Vasojevic, was doing his Bob-by Knight imitation, cuffing and yanking as if he were competing in judo.

It was over by 11:30 A.M., not a bad day's work, and the players stayed to watch the second game, a beauty. The rent-a-kids did not wave the hammer and sickle for this game, as the Koreans' three-point shooting nearly beat the Soviet Union, 69-66. It did leave one female Korean fan crying in the stands.

The underwater grappling at water polo and the hip checks and elbows at basketball were nothing compared to the identifiable flying objects at the boxing arena.

Korean officials and fans are still upset at some controversial calls during the American medal-fest in Los Angeles in 1984, when there were vague threats of the Korean boxers pulling out, and talk of payback here in 1988.

The referee's caution calls against the Korean boxer annoyed some Korean workers around ringside, and the judges' 4-1 decision inflamed them.

The local television, which had shown dozens of shots of a Korean wrestling gold medal the day before, somehow did not come up with a lot of good footage of locals jumping into the ring. The referee set a Summer Games record for getting out of town, and while Walker was in the air toward New Zealand, the federation suspended him, too.

The dust flew as Kenzi Tomashino slid home during a game against Taiwan that Japan won, 5-3. Teresa Weatherspoon of the United States snared a rebound against Yugoslavia, and, below, Carling Bassett-Seguso of Canada disputed a call and lost against Nathalie Tauziat of France.



Paul George/Agence France-Press

U.S. Routs Yugoslavia In Women's Basketball

By Michael Wilbon

Washington Post Service

SEOUL — The U.S. women's basketball team, coming off a tournament-opening scare against Czechoslovakia, routed Yugoslavia, 101-74, on Thursday as Teresa Weatherspoon, put into the starting lineup at point guard, had a hand in forcing many of Yugoslavia's 15 first-half turnovers.

Teresa Edwards of the United States scored 23 points and recovered four loose balls. Bridgette Gordon made eight of 11 shots for 20 points. And if that was not offensive perfection enough for the U.S. coach, Kay Yow, Cynthia Cooper made all five shots, with three from three-point range, and was four for four on free throws.

The Yugoslavians, a team expected to win a medal, made 28 turnovers in all.

"We turn the ball over 15 times in the first half," said their coach, Milan Vasojevic. "We lost the game right then."

"Coach Yow told me last night I'd be starting, and I figured it was my responsibility to get the action started on defense," said Weatherspoon, who was replacing Kamie Ethridge in the lineup. "When she asked me to start I figured it was because we needed more defensive pressure."

"We got them riled up," Cooper said, "and they got away from their game plan. They're a pretty young team and their youth showed. No. 1 [Danira Nakić] got riled up and lost control, and so did No. 10 [Stojana Golic]. And No. 14 [Anđelija Arbutina] was arguing back and forth with the referees."

It certainly didn't help the Yugoslavians that their biggest inside player, Razija Mujumovic, had to be rolled off on a stretcher after hurting her right knee. She couldn't return to the game until her season was too far down for it to make a pool A by beating South Korea, 66-66. The Soviet women had difficulty with South Korea's quickness, although it hardly equals that of the U.S. team. In other games, Australia beat Bulgaria, 63-57, and China beat Czechoslovakia, 68-44.



APF

Mark Todd, riding Charisma

Craig Buck and Bob Cvrtilik to win the match, 11-15, 11-15, 15-4, 17-15, 15-7, and run the U.S. record to 3-0.

Bulgaria's Borislav Guldikov won the gold medal in weight lifting's 75-kilogram division with an Olympic-record combined total of 375 kilograms.

Ingo Steinhilber of East Germany won the silver with 360 kilograms. Another Bulgarian, Alexander Varbanov, won the bronze with 357.5.

The Bulgarian team's elation at capturing two medals was damped, however, by the International Olympic Committee's decision to strip Grablev of his medal, which he won Monday. He was dropped from the team and ordered to return home.

The Soviet Union collected four gold medals in Greco-Roman wrestling. Bulgaria, Norway, South Korea, Poland and Hungary each earned one gold.

Andras Sik of Hungary won a gold when Stoyan Balov of Bulgaria withdrew because of an injury with 2:22 remaining in the second period in the 57-kilogram class.

Levon Djoufalakian of the Soviet Union led South Korea's Kim Sung Moon by 8-1 in the first period and scored an easy 9-3 triumph for the gold medal in the 68-kilogram class.

The Soviet Union picked up its second gold of the day when Mikhail Mamiachvili beat Tibor Ko-

A Fencer From Newark? On the U.S. Team, Blacks Thrive

By William Gildea

Washington Post Service

SEOUL — She was raised only by her mother in a ghetto in the Bronx, a black girl in a black world. In high school, she played a bitle volleyball, ran some track. One day she noticed a sign in the locker room: Anyone interested in trying out for the coed fencing team? Sharon Monplaisir was curious. She made a decision that changed her life "180 degrees."

In Newark, New Jersey, Peter Westbrook also grew up under less than ideal conditions, a street kid, the son of a black American father and Japanese mother. The mother worried about her son but remembered relatives in Japan who fenced. One day she said, "Peter, here's \$5. Please try to fence." She told him where. Skeptically he replied, "Fence? What's that? Just give me the \$5." Then, he, too, made a crucial decision. He went.

Both knew their neighbors didn't fence but neither realized the extent to which fencing is a sport of the white and wealthy — of Ivy Leaguers, rich Europeans, lawyers and businessmen.

"Yes it is, as you can see," said Westbrook, watching the foil competition in the Olympic fencing gymnasium. But he wasn't referring to his own country. Not any more. Five of the 21 U.S. fencers are black. Only in America is the face, and fabric, of fencing changing.

Westbrook, 36, is largely responsible. An 11-time national champion and bronze medalist in saber in the '84 Olympics, he is not only a pioneer but the dean of American fencing. He's attracted protégés to the sport. He's a corporate executive in Manhattan. He's gone from the streets of Newark to the pages of GQ.

Monplaisir, 27, majored in psychology at Hunter College, worked every spare moment to support herself and trained at night. "We were extremely poor. Right now, I'm a sales rep for a computer firm. I mean, my life went from night to day."

"I've met some wonderful people in this sport, people who helped me grow up, taught me discipline, showed me how far hard work can take you."

Certainly there was luck — a high school coach who saw her talent, who took her to the New York Fencers Club, and introduced her to a Soviet master. She got her break but she had the tenacity to parlay it into a place on the '84 Olympic team and now this one, into international travel and a job in Manhattan. She wants more.

"What I want more than anything is to be able to buy a house for my family" — her mother and her married sister's family — "in a decent neighborhood so they can live outside the South Bronx and Harlem."

After watching teammate Peter Westbrook, another black, beat a Hungarian, she said, "You want to have a full life. You just don't want to be only an athlete. I really want to work on my career."

She had been eliminated in foil in the second round, but ahead the team competition still ahead. That, and the decision whether or not to continue fencing at this level.

"I'm very grateful I was able to place my talent somewhere. Do you know how many people are in the world who don't find something they can be truly good at? I still think I have not reached my fullest potential. The problem now is, can I afford to keep training like this?"

At Olympic level, the costs are steep, but she said that should not deter beginners. "You can start fencing," she said, "with just a foil, a mask, a glove and maybe a pair of tennis sneakers." \$300 to \$400.

"Bravo," shouted Michael Lof-ton, another black, a four-time NCAA champion, as Lewison scored a point against a new victim, from Japan. "This is exciting," said Westbrook, on the team bench and shouting encouragement.

But all his enthusiasm, and talent, could not get him into the elimination round in Seoul.

He won a fencing scholarship at Columbia, had used a combination of voice and music training "to give the right mental set."

One more victory would move Lewison, 26, in to the final round. That, said Carl Borack, the non-playing captain, "would be an unbelievable result."

Lewison lost, 10-1. His teammates and coach gathered around him, but each seemed to feel the way Kogler did. "He produced the maximum of what he was able to do."

Soviets Oust U.S. in Soccer

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TAEGU, South Korea — The Soviet Union's powerful and disciplined soccer team ended Thursday the long-shot U.S. bid to advance to the second round of the Olympic tournament with a 4-2 victory.

The young U.S. team had performed surprisingly well, tying heavily favored South Korea and Argentina in round-robin games earlier this week. Thursday's loss, by a respectable margin, was the team's first defeat in a four-game tournament that led to a gold-medal contention.

"A few years ago we would have lost this game 8-0 or 9-0," said Lothar Osiander, the U.S. coach who works as a waiter in a San Francisco restaurant between seasons. "We've improved, but we're not a soccer power. We can't hold anything overnight."

Argentina, which Thursday beat South Korea, 2-1, also advanced from group C. In group D, Australia gained a quarterfinal game against the Soviet Union by beating Yugoslavia, 1-0, and Brazil beat Yugoslavia, 2-1, for a quarterfinal match against Argentina.

OLYMPIC NOTEBOOK

For a plodding, 10-minute-a-mile jogger, the Olympic Press Village area is a wonderful place to run.

First, you come out of the wire-fenced high-rise housing complex, past the security guards and onto a street that runs right past the Olympic Village.

Halfway down the main street of Olympic Village is one of several Olympic training tracks, where we Olympians do our morning workouts.

Down the steps, where the athletes of the world are flushed with the excitement of the morning, the preparation of the upcoming events, the thrill of being with the best.

Onto the track we go, a nod here, a wave there, past two Nigerian boxers, a wink to a British weight lifter, a good morning from the Korean judo team.

The Japanese coach holding the stopwatch takes a glance at the jogger. He is not impressed. He can't believe his eyes. So slow, so wide, so foolish. What country could he be from, he must ask. I ignore his glare.

The 30 minutes are up. I'm gone. But I can never run up Sunrise Drive again. I've been to Olympus. — GEORGE SOLOMON, *The Washington Post*

About 1,700 students rallied Thursday against the Olympics, blaming the United States and Japan, which they claim are helping strengthen authoritarian rule in South Korea.

First, students from 12 schools in Seoul held a joint rally at the venues. They demanded that the Olympics be shared with communist North Korea and called for termination of the U.S. military presence in South Korea.

Then they marched to the school's main gate, where 2,000 riot police were posted. The students did not try to march out and there was no confrontation.

SPORTS / 1988 SUMMER OLYMPICS

Evans Sets Record; Biondi and Otto Win More Swim Golds

By Frank Litsky
New York Times Service

SEUL — The Matt and Janet show continued Thursday night in Olympic swimming, giving the United States two gold medals in 30 minutes.

First, 17-year-old Janet Evans won the women's 400-meter freestyle and broke the world record. Then 22-year-old Matt Biondi won the men's 100-meter freestyle and broke the Olympic record he had set 10 hours earlier.

Evans won her second gold medal; with one more likely, Biondi now has two golds, one silver and one bronze, with three races to come and medals likely in each.

Teammate Chris Jacobs, who was addicted to cocaine and liquor until two years ago, won the silver medal behind Biondi. That gave the United States the only one-two sweep in swimming so far. It also won the bronze medal in the women's 400-meter freestyle relay.

Kristin Otto, the East German who won the women's 100-meter freestyle Sunday, won the 100-meter backstroke. Friday, she will swim the 100-meter butterfly and try for a first-ever Olympic triple crown.

Igor Polyansky of the Soviet Union, the world champion and world record-holder, won the men's 200-meter backstroke in 1 minute 59.37 seconds. Frank Balmusch of East Germany was second in 1:59.60, with Paul Kingsman of New Zealand third in 2:00.48.

Dan Vetch of the United States, finished seventh, but he had one prize that ranked somewhere in the realm of gold medals: When he attended Princeton, he once dated another student there, Brooke Shields.

In the women's 400 freestyle relay, Otto got her third gold in as many races, as East Germany's time of 3:40.63 broke the Olympic record of 3:42.71, set by the East German team in 1980.

The Netherlands finished second in this event for the second consecutive Olympics, timed in 3:43.39. The U.S. team of Mary Kaye, Mizzi Kremer, Laura Walker and Dara Torres was third in 3:44.23.

After five of the eight days of swimming in the Olympic Park's 50-meter indoor pool, East Germany had 12 medals, the United States 9 and no other nation more than 3. In swimming golds, East Germany had 5, the United States 4 and all other nations combined 5. In seven women's races alone, East Germany had 10 medals, five gold.

The strategy in Evans' race was clear. Though she looks fragile at 5 feet 6 inches (1.67 meters) and 105 pounds (47.6 kilograms), she is unbelievably strong. But she does not have the speed of Heike Friedrich of East Germany, her major 400 rival.

So Evans obviously had to start out so swiftly that Friedrich would be left behind. Instead, Friedrich shadowed Evans and, with 100 meters to go, was only a foot behind.

"At that point," said Bud McAllister, who coaches Evans, "I was shocked she was going so fast."

At the end, Evans beat Friedrich by four meters. Evans' time was 4:03.85, breaking the world record of 4:05.45 she set last December. He finished exceptionally fast: the last 200 meters in 2:01.71, the last 100 in 1:00.45.

"I didn't expect a world record at all," said McAllister. "I was shocked at the time."

So was Evans, who stared at the scoreboard, her mouth open, for perhaps 10 seconds. So was Friedrich, who won the 200-meter freestyle the day before.

"I expected a world record in the 400," said Friedrich. "I expected to do it myself. I am very pleased with my accomplishment. Maybe Evans is another dimension in swimming."

"Her last 200 was faster than I could do in a 200-meter race," said Nancy Hoghead, who won three gold medals in the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics.

"That isn't a world record," said Frank Krefe, the manager of the U.S. swimming team. "That's a universe record."

The 6-8 Biondi has dominated the 100-meter freestyle for three years. In the morning heats, Jacobs lowered the Olympic mark to 49.20 seconds, and six minutes later Biondi lowered it to 49.04. In the final, Biondi led from the start and beat the fast-closing Jacobs by a meter.

Biondi's 48.63 seconds was the second fastest ever to his world mark of 48.42, set last month, and it broke the Olympic record again. Jacobs' time of 49.08 in the final has been bettered only by Biondi.

After the race, Biondi did the ultimate television commercial that has enriched so many professional athletes: "I'm going to Disneyland," he said to the television camera.

When the director was satisfied, he did Part Two: "I'm going to Disney World," he said.

Then he addressed the possibility of seven medals. His three remaining events are the 400-meter freestyle relay Friday, the 50-meter freestyle Saturday and the 400-meter medley relay Sunday.

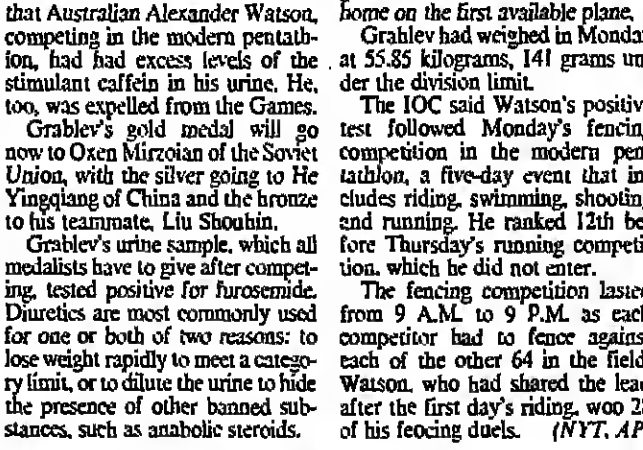
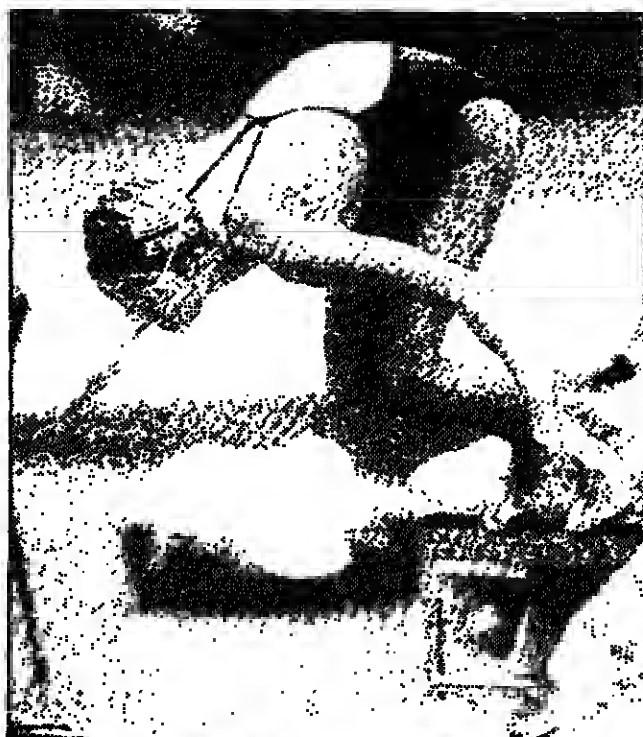
"I'm over the hump for sure," he said.

For Jacobs, who will become 24 years old Sunday, the biggest challenge was staying alive. Several times in 1986, he said, he almost committed suicide before he entered a rehabilitation program to control his drug and alcohol problem. He has remained clean since, he said.

When it was suggested that the silver medal was a reward for his change in lifestyle, he smiled. "A reward?" he said. "Definitely. I feel good about it. I feel good about myself."

In the women's backstroke, Otto beat Krisztina Egerszegi of Hungary by more than a meter, finishing in 1:00.89, the third fastest time ever. Egerszegi was timed in 1:01.56, with Cornelia Surch of East Germany third in 1:01.57.

Otto had a full night. Less than an hour later, she swam the first leg as East Germany won the relay by six meters in 3:40.63.



Gold Winning Bulgarian, Australian Fail Drug Tests

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

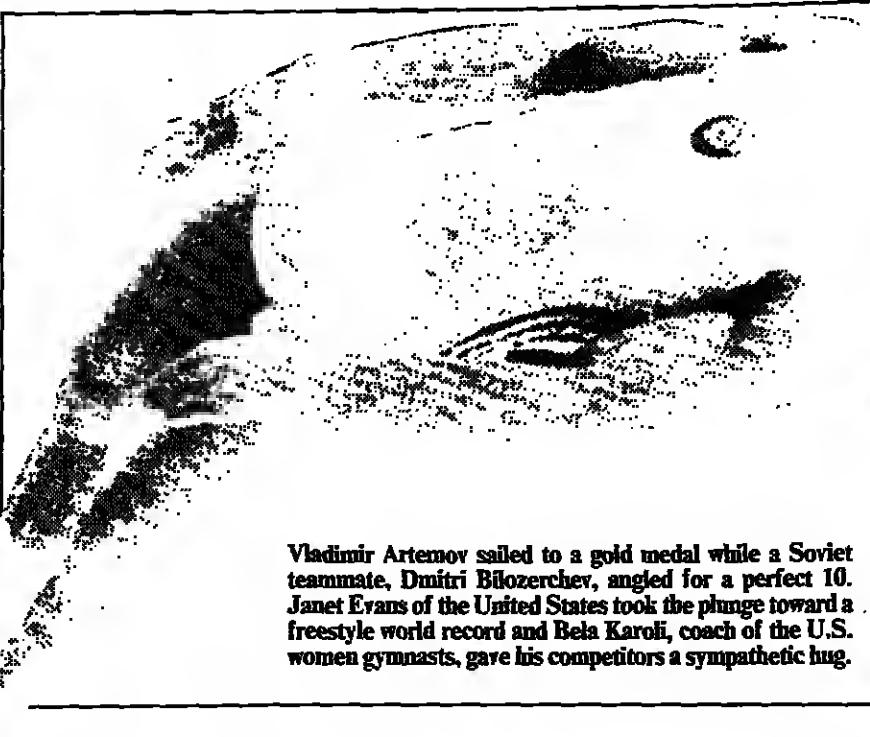
SEUL — The first 1988 Olympic medalist to fail a drug test was stripped of his gold medal Thursday, the day after his 24th birthday.

Mike Grablev of Bulgaria, who set three Olympic records Monday in winning the 56-kilogram (123-pound) division, was found to have taken a banned diuretic "aimed at reducing weight," the International Olympic Committee said.

At the same time, the IOC said that Australian Alexander Watson, competing in the modern pentathlon, had had excess levels of the stimulant caffeine in his urine. He, too, was expelled from the Games.

Grablev's gold medal will go now to Oxen Mirzozian of the Soviet Union, with the silver going to He Yingqiang of China and the bronze to his teammate, Liu Shoubin.

Grablev's urine sample, which all medalists have to give after competing, tested positive for furosemide. Diuretics are most commonly used for one or both of two reasons: to lose weight rapidly to meet a category limit, or to dilute the urine to hide the presence of other banned substances, such as anabolic steroids.



5 South Koreans Are Expelled For Attacking Boxing Referee

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEUL — Three South Korean boxing officials and two aides were barred Thursday from the Olympics for their part in attacking a referee and triggering a brawl inside the ring.

The five South Koreans were suspended for storming the ring and punching and kicking referee Keith Walker of New Zealand, who assessed two possibly pivotal points against South Korean bantamweight Byun Jong Il.

The International Amateur Boxing Association announced the disqualifications and rejected a Korean appeal to take the 4-1 decision away from Alexander Hristov of Bulgaria. Walker was later suspended, too.

"We are very sorry about what happened this morning," said the AIBA president, Anwar Chowdhry of Pakistan. "AIBA has no excuse to offer. It was the most disgraceful incident I have ever seen in boxing."

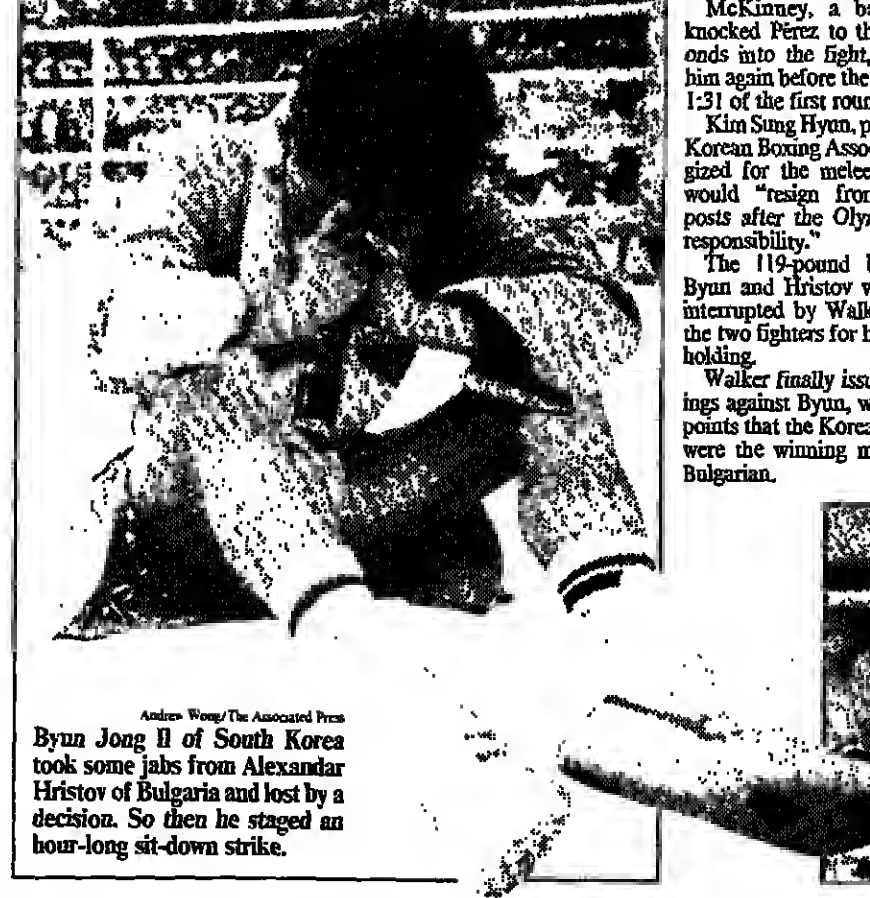
Asked why the federation suspended Walker yet upheld the judges' decision, Chowdhry said, "There is no contradiction. He did make some lapses." Walker's suspension was announced after he boarded a plane to return to New Zealand.

The Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee identified the five suspended Koreans as a coach, a trainer, a member of the Korean Boxing Federation executive board and two Organizing Committee personnel.

Byun was also suspended indefinitely from international competition for staging a sit-in in the ring for more than an hour to protest the decision.

Scores of South Koreans angered by the refereeing called the New Zealand Embassy and some shouted obscenities about Walker.

"We're again robbed of our victory in our own hometown!" one spectator had shouted as Byun's loss triggered the melee. Dozens of



Byun Jong Il of South Korea took some jabs from Alexander Hristov of Bulgaria and lost by a decision. So then he staged an hour-long sit-down strike.



U.S. Women Gymnasts Fell to Olympic Banditry

By Ken Denlinger
Washington Post Service

SEUL — The U.S. women gymnasts were robbed of a medal. As Olympic banditry goes, this is much worse than the 1972 basketball debacle. U.S. insiders admit privately that the Soviets had been getting the worst of the officiating before those bizarre judgments at the end.

This one hinged on a rule that the president of the international gymnastics federation, Yuri Titov of the Soviet Union, suggests ought to be changed. Trouble is, they don't award medals retroactively.

Here's the upshot: On their merit, the U.S. women were two-tenths of a point better than the East Germans during team competition, which lasted two days. But the Americans were penalized five-tenths of a point because an alternate failed to observe a rule written for pushy coaches.

It's harsh and absurd to say that a girl who never took off her sweatshirt during the competition, Rhonda Faehn, cost the Americans the bronze. It's also true.

For good reason, coaches are not permitted to linger on the podium while their athletes perform. That partly why Faehn, an alternate, retrieved the small springboard that Kelly Garrison-Stevens used to mount the uneven bars during Monday's compulsories.

They got ripped before the optionals, it says here, not during them. All scores, for the winning Soviets, the second-place Romanians and the East Germans and Americans, are widely inflated. If Miss Piggy did two somersaults and wiggled her hips on the balance beam, she'd get a 9.4.

The final event for the United States was the balance beam, the hunk of wood four inches wide supported several feet off the podium. Knowing that even perfection might not be good enough, Brandy Johnson with 9.8, Garrison-Stevens with 9.8 and Phoebe Mills with 9.9 came inspiringly close.

When Mills ended the show, the girls and their leader, Bela Karolyi, came together in a team hug. Then, suspecting they were saw the agonizing news posted on the scoreboard.

When they met the press soon afterward, the girls were remarkably composed. Fact is, they acted a whole lot more mature than the grown-up officials around them.

Jacki was furious. Karolyi was volcanic. A couple of women whispered about cheating. All of a sudden, 15-year-old Chelle Stack, all 4 feet 8 inches (1.4 meters) and 74 pounds (33.5 kilograms) of her, bounded into the air and chirped: "Oh, well, we did our best."

What a wonderful, and wonderful, adult, way to act. She was not the only one bringing sharp perspective to the issue.

"Score doesn't matter if that's the best performance you've ever done," said Garrison-Stevens. "Yes, we should have the bronze medal, but we judge ourselves by our own satisfaction. This is the best team we've ever had."

"If I did it only for the results," said Marlowe. "I wouldn't stay at this."

Jacki said Titov "feels uncomfortable, that there should be a warning process before such a severe penalty is issued." Probably, that rule will be off the books in six months.

There was talk of the U.S. federation giving the team honorary medals. Jacki went so far as to say: "You betcha we'll take care of them."

Better check with the girls. Mike. They seem fully capable of leading rich and productive lives without some well-meaning gesture that ultimately would prove hollow.

Having been brave and wise, the girls started acting their ages. Johnson, who had the lead, heard her mother had tossed to her from the stands. Mills donned a cap loaded with Olympic pins and mugged for a camera. Marlowe held a snapshot of herself on the beam.

Feeling that so many around her needed to know what she already felt, Garrison-Stevens said: "We're going to be okay."

South Korean officials have been sensitive about closely contested bouts since the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles, when American fighters were beneficiaries of several favorable decisions, a couple at the expense of South Korea.

Kim Eung Youn, president of the South Korean Boxing Federation, threatened to pull his team out of the Summer Games then. He reminded his guests that had taken were fighting in Seoul in four years, implying that the roles would be reversed.

Donald Huff of the United States was president of the International Boxing Federation in 1984, fueling Kim's suspicions that the odds were stacked against his fighters. Keith Walker of New Zealand, who worked as a judge and referee in the Los Angeles Games, was singled out as being especially pro-American.

The United States won nine gold medals, a silver and bronze in 1984, a number inflated because the Soviet Union and Cuba were among the nations boycotting the Games.

Walker was the third man in the ring on Thursday, drawing the ire of the South Korean coaches. The attack occurred after a bantamweight bout between Byun Jong Il and Alexander Hristov of Bulgaria. Hristov was declared the winner on the cards of four of the five judges. But Walker was held responsible because he had penalized Byun two points for head butts.

A group of South Koreans jumped into the ring, backed Walker into a corner and punched him before other referees rushed to his aid.

Even more disturbing was the slow response of security people and the actions of two volunteers working at ringside for the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee, unofficial security officers, one of whom removed his yellow-gold blazer, jumped into the ring and also pummeled Walker. This was especially unsettling in what are the most security-conscious Olympics ever held.

A plastic bottle, debris and two folding chairs were tossed into the ring, the chairs apparently tossed by officials sitting at ringside. When Walker was escorted out, another security officer hired by the Olympic organizing committee attempted to kick him.

Anwar Chowdhry, president of the International Boxing Federation, called the incident the most disgraceful he has ever seen in the sport.

"I have no words to explain this," Chowdhry said. "We are very sorry about what happened this morning. The International Boxing Federation has no excuse to offer."

The anger and frustration displayed by the South Korean boxing officials was especially embarrassing to a government that had taken great pride in staging the Olympics. Tai Kil Back, the general secretary

of the South Korean Boxing Federation, called the incident a shame, saying he was very sorry.

In a bout involving a South Korean later in the day, Lee Jae Hyuk won a 5-0 judges decision over Darrell Hiles of Australia in front of an enthusiastic crowd. Hiles said he was surprised all the judges agreed.

His teammate, Darren Ohah said: "I think the incident affected Darrell's head. If it happens once, and you see at these fellows in yellow doing the bashing, would you feel safe? I wouldn't. This kind of decision is going to happen all the time now."

South Koreans have been making a special effort to welcome the visitors from around the world. School children approach strangers to shake hands, taxi drivers have learned American expressions such as, "take it easy."

In addition to being a good host, however, South Korea has what was considered to be unrealistic medal aspirations. Athletes trained with military zeal, as if they were going off to war.

Boxing is one of the country's stronger events, extremely popular among sports fans. So it is not surprising that Korean fighters are under a great deal of pressure to do well in the Olympics.

The medal hopes of the South Koreans began taking a turn for the worse in midweek, however, when four boxers lost. One of those bouts was a disputed decision involving Michael Carbajal of the United States, who defeated Oh Kwang Soo, 3-2.

The Korean coaches mistakenly believed that Walker was the referee in that bout, too.

Soviets Sweep Medals Following Dramatic Finish in Gymnastics Event

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEUL — The Soviet Union's three best men gymnasts waged a dramatic battle for the Olympic all-around championship Thursday, with Vladimir Artemov winning the gold medal despite Dmitri Bilozherchev scoring perfect 10s in his last three events.

Artemov, 23, the former national champion who finished behind Bilozherchev in last year's world championships, scored in last year's final with 119.125 points. Lyukin, 21, won the silver medal with 119.025 points, and Bilozherchev, 21, the 1983 and 1987 world champion, won the bronze with 118.975.

Charles Lakes was the highest-finishing of three Americans, in 19th place, with 117.175 points. The first black U.S. gymnast to compete in an Olympics, Lakes received a 9.95 on the horizontal bar, his

Artemov Wins All-Around Championship in Duel With Bilozherchev

specialty, and a 9.9 on the floor exercise. His other scores were nearly as good: 9.85 on the vault, 9.8 on the rings, 9.75 on the pommel horse and 9.7 on the parallel bars.

All three Soviet athletes performed routines much more difficult than most of the other 33 gymnasts in the field. Their excellence was particularly evident in the fifth of six rotations when all three scored 10s.

"Some athletes do things that are just technically correct. Others throw the big flashy moves and crash and burn," said Peter Vidmar, the U.S. silver medalist at Los Angeles. "The Soviets have the perfect combination. They are on the cutting edge. They have the big tricks, and they do things technically perfect."

Bilozherchev's career has been marked by a series of triumphs and a singular tragedy. Between his world championships, he broke his leg in 40 places in a car accident just before the 1985 event. In these Games, his scores were significantly affected by a major break on the horizontal bar in the optional round during the team competition Tuesday. He failed to regrasp the bar after a spin maneuver and fell. His score was 9.450 — by .400 his lowest throughout the team phase. That dropped him into third place by individual scores, behind Artemov and Lyukin, coming into the all-around competition.

Bilozherchev's scores on Thursday included 10s on the pommel horse, rings and vault, a 9.950 on the parallel bars and 9.90s

on the floor exercise and high bar. Artemov began the round with an advantage over his teammates, by .050 of a point over Lyukin and by .250 over Bilozherchev, based on his first-place finish of individual scores in the team competition. Those scores, halved, are carried into the all-around competition.

With a 9.950 on the rings in the second rotation, Lyukin moved to a .050 lead over Artemov, who scored 9.90 on the same apparatus. Bilozherchev lost ground on both of them, scoring only 9.900 on the horizontal bar. Halfway through the round, Artemov pulled even with Lyukin at 89.225 points by scoring a 9.90 for his vault to Artemov's 9.90. Bilozherchev was still third after a 9.90 on his floor exercise for 88.975 points.

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PEOPLE

Two Hunt Brothers File For Bankruptcy in U.S.

Nelson Bunker Hunt and William Herbert Hunt, the Texas brothers accused of trying to corner the world silver market, said they have filed separately for personal protection under bankruptcy laws in the United States.

Jean-Michel Jarre has submitted a new application for a huge music, fireworks and laser light show along the River Thames.

Pierre Salinger, who is in charge of ABC's European and Middle Eastern bureaus, has been made an officer of the Legion of Honor in France.

The Oxford Union, the university debating club where British politicians have cut their teeth for centuries, has been saved from financial ruin by a Japanese bank.



Lynwood M. Chace's star-nosed mole (1930), Ernest B. Schoedsack's jungle boy (1928), and Herbert Ponting's Antarctic explorer (1911).

Art From the National Geographic



Newspaper stand on the Boulevard des Capucines in Paris taken in 1953 by Justin Locke.

By Andy Grundberg
NEW YORK — The impact that the National Geographic magazine has had on the formative years of someone raised in postwar America would be difficult to overestimate.

the subtitle "The Art of Photography at National Geographic" suggests, the exhibition's message is mainly about style. For many photographers today, as well as for many who simply look at pictures in magazines and books, the photographs found in the National Geographic represent the apotheosis of the picturesque.

For many photographers today, as well as for many who simply look at pictures in magazines and books, the photographs found in the National Geographic represent the apotheosis of the picturesque. That is, they embody many of the same conventions of color and form as plein-air painting.

TODAY'S INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE
Appears on page 8

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